[TEN PAGES.]

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,522—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing, 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st July | ARCADIA | 6603 | BRITANNIA | 6925 |
| 8th ,, | CALEDONIA | 7553 | ..... | ..... |
| 15th ,, | PENINSULAR | 5294 | MONGOLIA | 8905 |
| 22nd ,, | ARCADIA | 6603 | ..... | ..... |
| 29th ,, | ORIENTAL | 5294 | MARMORA | 10509 |
| 5th Aug. | ARABIA | 7993 | ..... | ..... |
| 12th ,, | PENINSULAR | 5294 | CHINA | 7912 |
| 19th ,, | PERSIA | 7951 | ..... | ..... |
| 26th ,, | ORIENTAL | 5294 | MOLDAVIA | 9560 |
| 2nd Sept. | EGYPT | 7912 | ..... | ..... |
| 9th ,, | PENINSULAR | 5294 | MACEDONIA | 10512 |
| 16th ,, | CALEDONIA | 7553 | ..... | ..... |
| 23rd ,, | ORIENTAL | 5294 | VICTORIA | 9560 |
| 30th ,, | MALTA | 6064 | ..... | ..... |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the 30th previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.
Passengers leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.
Passengers must attend at that place between 11 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th May, 1905.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,650 | Etienne | 13th July 1905. |
| KARRA | 4,295 | Sellier | 10th Aug. 1905. |
| NERA | 5,876 | Schmitz | 7th Sept. 1905. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessel. | Tons. | Captain. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| DUMBEA | 5,915 | Boyer | 22nd July 1905, |
| AUSTRALIEN | 6,6 5 | Verron | 19th Aug. ,, |

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745. 2nd class Rs. 535. 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### SHORT LEAVE SEASON.

The Sailings of the Messageries Maritimes Coy. fit in exactly with the requirements of Civil and Military Officers on 3 months Privilege leave.

MAY 1st 1905.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI TO LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

| Class. | Steamer. | Tons. | Commander | Sailing from Liverpool. | Due at Port Said about. | Due Bombay about. | Leave Bombay. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 |
| B | Merton Hall | 4334 | Prowse | 9th Jun. | 22nd Jn. (to July | 6th July. | 11th Jul. |
| B | Aston Hall | 3627 | M'Fee | 24th ,, | | 21st ,, | 28th ,, |
| B | City of Edinburgh | 6253 | *Whish | 8th July. | 20th ,, | 3rd Aug. | 8th Aug. |
| B | Brankame Hall | 4560 | Hood | 18th ,, | 30th ,, | 13th ,, | 18th ,, |

Steamers marked * have no Electric Light.

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

## SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 30th June, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 12 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on TUESDAY 27th June, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at, weather permitting, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai Lingah, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUNRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th June, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomerah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about 4th July, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, and Mombasa.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 26th June.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 24th June, 1905.

### KING, KING & Co.

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | F. Mosca | 4,119 | 1st Oct. 1905. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| FRANZ FERDINAND | C. Matcovich | 6,056 | 20th July 1905. |
| † NIPPON | L. Soich | 6,316 | 27th ,, |
| * CHINA | S. Tomanovich | 6,000 | 20th Aug. 1905 |

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 400 | Rs. 150 |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| AUSTRIA | R. Colledani | 7,058 | 26th June. |

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. RUBATTINO | 4,680 | X | 15th July 1905. |
| D. BALDUINO | 4,580 | O. Canepa | 15th Aug. 1905. |
| R. RUBATTINO | 4,680 | M. Saporiti | 15th Sept. 1905. |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single tickets | 600 | Rs. 350 | Rs. 150 |
| Return tickets available 2 years | 900 | ,, 525 | |

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| CAPRI | 6,000 | G. Belsito | 17th July 1905. |
| ISCHIA | 6,000 | A. Ogliolo | 17th Aug. 1905. |

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Hornby Road, No. 59.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT Bombay Gazette "Steam Press."

ASIA'S LEADING HOTEL,

THE

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

REDUCED MONSOON RATES.

RESIDENTS will be charged at the Rate of Rs. 180 only per month.

THE TAJ MAHAL CONFECTIONERY

OVERLOOKING

BOMBAY HARBOUR and the APOLLO BUNDER.

A HAVEN

OF REST AND COOLNESS.

No better afternoon resort in Bombay for the Hot Weather. ELECTRIC FANS all day.

AFTERNOON TEA DAINTILY SERVED.

OUR SPECIALITY

TAJ MAHAL ICES,

HIGH CLASS FRENCH AND ITALIAN PASTRY,

As well as Fancy Sweets of innumerable varieties made fresh daily by an expert European Confectioner.

A great variety of COOLING CUPS and DAINTY DRINKS available at all hours.

CATERING

For large and small parties undertaken. All orders however small will receive prompt attention

AT

THE TAJ RESTAURANT.

ON THE SAME PREMISES

Excellent meals are served A LA CARTE from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

TURKISH BATH

Open for Gentlemen from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.

"PIVERFELL"
SOLE AGENTS :—F. S. MADON & CO., 170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS) SAFEST AND SUREST.
BOWMAN'S

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS, 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

MOTOR CAR WATCHES

SOUND, Keyless Lever movement guaranteed to withstand the rough wear which, a watch fitted to a Motor Car must necessarily receive. Fitted with atmospheric compensation balance and brequet hairspring. The latter prevents displacement of Hairspring in the event of severe blow or fall. 2½ inch dial. Nickel case.

The Watch is supplied with perfect fitting Nickel Case with Screw Holes for attaching to Car, the angle at which back is cut brings dial of Watch prominently before Car occupants.

8—DAY. RS. 45
30—HOUR. RS. 35.

WARRANTED FOR TWO YEARS.
CAREFULLY ADJUSTED AND REGULATED.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BEDROOM has a BATHROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
CALCUTTA.

TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.
RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.
SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,
REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

AT LAST I HAVE FOUND IT !

J. & W. HARDIE'S

THE "ANTIQUARY"

CHOICE OLD LIQUEUR WHISKY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

| | Rs. as. |
|---|---|
| VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine) | 1 12 per lb. |
| VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.) | 1 12 ,, |
| VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc. | 1 12 ,, |

or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOTICE.

MESSRS. MITCHELL & Co., have REMOVED their Office from THIS L Street to CENTURY BUILDINGS, Bar Y from ornby Ro Fort.

Bombay, 23th June, 1905.

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MOND the 26th instant that day being a Public Holida under the "Negotiable Instruments Act 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 19th June, 1905.

### BOMBAY PRESIDENCY TRADES ASSOCIATION.

THE Majority of business houses belonging to the above Association will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 26th INSTANT, being a Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

### NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for "ADAPTING COMPANY'S BUNGALOW," on the Hill side for Judge's Residence at Karwar, in the Kanara District, and will be received at Karwar by the Executive Engineers Kanara, up to 2 P. M., on 10th July, 1905. Contract paper, can be seen in the Undersigned's Office at Karwar, and Tender Forms can be had from the same Office on payment of Rs. 3 only, during office hours.

G. V. GAYATONDE, L. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Kanara.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY to WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1905 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of June, 1905, at 10 O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 8th day of June, 1905.

SASSOON J. DAVID,
Sheriff of Bombay.

### NOTICE.

CAPTAIN G. H. FARRELL, M.R. C.V.S., (Lond.), Watson's Annexe, Bombay, will be glad to select Racers, Polo Ponies, Chargers, Hacks, Carriage Horses, etc., for Up-country or Local Purchasers. All animals will be thoroughly examined as to soundness before purchase. Captain Farrell has had the unique advantage of having examined over 60,000 Russian Cobs which were shipped to South Africa during the Boer War and moreover to have been associated for upwards of 15 years with the late Mr. Ali Abdoolah, who was recognised to be one of the best, if not the best judge in India of Arab Horses, and he feels sure that anyone entrusting him with a commission for the purchase of any class of animal will be well pleased with the result.

Captain FARRELL confines himself solely to Professional work and has no connection whatever with any commission stables nor does he do any dealing in horses.

### "THE RULERS AND THE RULED."

A criticism of the Demands of the National Indian Congress

BY

NASRULLAH KHAN OF SACHIN

Can be had from the following firms:—

Messrs D. B. TARAPOREWALLA & Co., Meadows Street Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. KHAN BAHADUR G. M. MUNSHI & SONS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay,

PRICE ANNAS 8.

### THE WESTERN INDIA MOTOR COMPANY, LD.

RAMPART ROW,
(Next P. & O. OFFICE),
FORT, BOMBAY,

THE GARAGE and REPAIR SHOP are now OPEN under the Management of Mr. W. C. ENGLAND, (who has had seven years' practical experience of this business).

PETROL and CAR Accessories on SALE.

INSPECTION INVITED.

### TO SMOKERS.

JUST in hand the following BRAND CIGAR is mild and flagrant and we recommend to every smoker only the following 4 brands:—

| | |
|---|---|
| LA PARLA de ORIENT, Rung Victoria, per box 100 | 11 0 |
| High Life in the East, per box 50 | 4 0 |
| Landress, per box 100 | 6 0 |
| 2A Habano per box 100 | 4 8 |

And always in stock the following EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES by Anonymous Society, Aden; Messrs. VAFIADIS & Co., D. MACROPOLO & Co., J. PETRINO and Co., and other well known manufacturers.

UP COUNTRY ORDERS by V. P. P.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

E. E. GOREY & GO.,
NAVAL TAILORS, TOBACCONISTS, SMOKER'S REQUISITES.
OPPOSITE SOUNDY & Co.
21, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS:—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of Glass, Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cottonades, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY.—PORTRAIT PAINTING in oils on Photographic Basis and on canvas. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have secured the services of a Special European Artist who is an expert in this class of painting, and has done plenty of work for Royalty at Home. Terms nearly half the usual in this style. Please come and inspect a few samples & satisfy yourself.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circus and Fenwick Street, opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families staying a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to MANAGER.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moss Bridge. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Rooms airy and commodious. Rates from Rs. 2 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families staying a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Diners served till late hours.

MANGOES! MANGOES!! 25 Bombay Alphonso Mangoes, Rs. 50 Bombay Alphonso Mangoes, Rs. 7. Railway Freight free.—TUKINA and Co. Bombay.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, issued Rs. 60, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, gives me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring at good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Narinan, Hyderabad Deccan.

ENGLISHMAN, highest references, desires APPOINTMENT in any respectable capacity.—"TRADESMAN," Care of this Office.

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LIFE INSURANCE.—Mr. E. P. HENDERSON, I. C. S., retd., is anxious that no applications for advice should be posted to him from India between 15th July and 15th August next, except as to any cases regarding which delay would be prejudicial. Urgent business will however, be attended to as usual. 42 Leicster Gardens London W.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London a fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the "SUPERINTENDENT" Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

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## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 27th inst, at 2 p. m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 10, Sargent House, Morewether Road, Apollo Bunder, at the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, drawing room suite in 10 pieces fine rich plush (made to order, cabinets, chiffonier, bedsteads, almirah, marble topped dressing and wash hand tables, large size Indian carpet American petrol table and wall lamps, table ornaments, glassware, crockery, plateiwere, etc., the property of H. Stiller, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod Esq. Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Merwan Nusserwan Irani, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Alexandra Terrace opposite the Railway Station, Byculla, on WEDNESDAY the 28th inst, at 1 p.m., the stock-in-trade of the above named insolvent consisting of provisions, Perfumery, soaps, tobacco, cigar pipes, glassjars, glassware and crockery, lamps, clock, glass door cupboards, show cases, tables, chairs etc.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Grants Building (first Floor), Lower Colaba, the Valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, marble tables and teapoys, cabinets, bedsteads, almyra, glassware and crockeryware, plated ware, ebonized cottage piano by Royal Pianofortes Co, Ld, wind iron lamps, pictures, tables ornaments, etc, the property of E. T. Stevenson, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 30th Inst. at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Alexandra Terrace (Grounde Floor) opposite the Byculla Station the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, new designed suit of sofas and chairs lined silk tapestry, cabinets, book cases, sideboard, almirah, cup boards, chest of drawers, bedsteads, cottage piano by Richard Lipp, Violin, pictures, carpets, lamps, full size billiard table by Lazarus with balls and cues etc., glassware, crockeryware, plated ware etc, the property of G. A. BREAG, Esq.

Catalogue will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF FANCY GILT AND OTHER MOULDINGS.

On FRIDAY, the 30th Inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction, in the godown next to Messrs. Sounly and Co, Fort, by order of the concerned—

A quantity of fancy gilt and other mouldings for looking glass and picture frames.

The above will be sold in convenient lots to suit purchasers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 30th Inst. at 11 a.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Admiralty House-Middle Colaba household furniture, upright piano by Hudtwalker & Sohn Stuttgart, iron framed full trichord, best and latest check Action, lady's, bicycle Surrey in full order, with gilt fancy curtain, garden plants, single harness, lady's saddle etc the property of H. O. PAYO, Esq.

The property will be on view a day before the sale.

On SATURDAY the 1st Proximo at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Gymkhana chamber Wardby Road, Fort, opposite the Gymkhana the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs lined silk tapestry, cabinets, sideboard, bedsteads, almirahs, marble topped dressing and wash handtables, cupboards, glassware, crockeryware, plateiware, table ornaments, wind proof lamps etc, the property of A. V. NORTH, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell, by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 3rd Proximo, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mrs Annie Caroline De Souza, consisting of Gold looking glasses, bangles, diamond ear studs, Gold and Silver rings, bracelets, and bangles, string of pearls teakwood wardrobe, dressing and chest of drawers, wearing apparel, Gold cloths, Butterfly case etc.

Mandoline. The effects of the late Mrs. S. McGrath or Kelly consisting of trunk, picture, leather writing case child's dress, medical book &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to offer for sale by Public Auction on the premises at 3 o'clock on MONDAY, the 10th of July, 1905, subject to reserve prices and to the conditions of sale mentioned below the valuable freehold property compising 12,115 square yards or thereabouts, situate on Apollo Street, Bruce Lane, Fort, Tamarind Lane, Hummam Street and Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, known as the Old Secretariat, formerly the property of the late Nawab Sirdar Dilawar Jung Bahadur, C. I. E., and purchased by him in 1888 from Government, consisting of the following 5 buildings and land:—

1.—Sirdar's Palace, at the corner of Apollo Street and Bruce Lane and fronting Apollo Street, containing 1,854 square yards or thereabouts, having a front to Bruce Lane, Tamarind Lane and

3.—Kadar Makan, at the corner Bruce Lane and fronting Tamarind

4.—Jalan Mahal, fronting Tamarind

5—A piece of vacant land measuring 911 square yards or thereabouts,

6.—Shumsher Manzil fronting Hummum Street, at the corner

7.—Karnal Castle (Old Secretariat Building) fronting Apollo of Apollo Street and Hummum Street and

The property will be in the first instance put up in one lot and if not so sold it will be subsequently put up in seven lots as mentioned above.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from the Auctioneers and from Messrs Little and Co. Solicitors, Crawford Secretariat Apollo Street, Bombay, and Messrs Brown and Co Solicitors 30 Esplanade Road, Bombay where a plan of the property can be seen.

Orders to view can be obtained from Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co Bombay Solicitors to Sirdar Syed Ali Khan.

P S—This notice supersedes the previous notice relating to the sale of this property.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 25th June, 1905.

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| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 100,00,000 |
| Sterling Reserve Fund | $ 100,00,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $ 8,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 100,00,000 |

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LONDON COMMITTEE.

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| | |
|---|---|
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| Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits | Gold $3,288,424 ; 51 |

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Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL | £1,500,000 |
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £1,125,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL | £562,500 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | £562,500 |
| RESERVE FUNDS | £110,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £1,200,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | £600,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £500,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C

BRANCHES:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Delhi. | Cawnpore, | Tuticorin. |
| Lahore, | Bombay. | Colombo, | Zanzibar. |
| Amritsar, | Madras | Mandalay, | Mombassa. |
| Kurrachee, | Rangoon | Newera Eliya, | Nairobi. |
| Steamer Point, | Aden. | Kandy, | Chittagong. |

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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HARRY S. JOHNSTON
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, L

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Yen | 24,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | " | 18,000,000 |
| ORDINARY RESERVE FUND | " | 9,720,000 |
| SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS | " | 600,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

| | | | |
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| Lyons. | Hongkong. | Makden. | Tokyo. |
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BOMBAY BRANCH.

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GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 55th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1903:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Policies issued (Net) ..... | 5,613 for £1,790,063 |
| Surplus on Transactions for above period | £ 369,655 |
| Annual Income | £1,332,130 |
| Assets | £8,688,242 |

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

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A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

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HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

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|---|---|---|
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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 23.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... £90 1/8 = — 2/8
3 do. Rentes ..... £98 exd. = — 1/2
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £105 1/2 = — 1/4
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £85 5/8 = unchanged

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 27 1/16 = — 1/16
2 months hence ..... 26 7/8 = — 1/16
Spot in New York ..... 53 3/4 = unchanged

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25·15 = — ·01
Berlin „ „ ..... 20·47 = unchanged
New York Demand ..... 4·27 = do

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 2 1/2 per cent = unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills ... 2 per cent = do
3 „ „ „ 2 1/8 per cent = do
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 3/8 per cent. = do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 5/8 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 1 1/4 per cent = + 1-8
7 day market loans ..... 1 1/2 per cent = unchanged

Extra Council Bills allotments on Bombay, Rs. 5,00,000 at 1s 4 1-32d
Extra Council Bills allotments on Madras, Rs. 10,00,000 at 1s, 4 1/32d.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 14 0 3/4 sellers, tone quiet

RAPESEED—
Brown 37 1/2 sellers

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 42 3/8 done

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 11/16 unchanged

In Liverpool,—Cotton Market closed quiet, East Indian firm, Manchester firm. Total sales 8,000 bales. Spot 5·05 plus 14. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 1-4 plus 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 23,000 bales. Futures closed steady.

| June-July | July-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. |
|---|---|---|
| 4·90 +4 | 4·89 +4 | 4·88 +4 |
| Sep.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec |
| 4·88 +4 | 4·88 +5 | 4·88 +5 |
| Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar |
| 4·88 +5 | 4·88 +4 | 4·89 +5 |

Receipts at U S Ports ..... 15,000 bales
Do last year ..... 3,200 do
Exports to Great Britain ..... 5,000 do
Do do Continent ..... 4,000

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ..... 9·30 + 10
Futures, month of July ..... 8·69 — 4 a
Do. do. December ..... 8·99 — 3 b

a Advanced earlier owing to bull support and short covering, but later declined.
b Declined owing daily weather reports indicate beneficial rains.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ..... 9 1/16 unchanged.
Futures, month of Sept ..... 8·86 — 4
Do. do. Dec ..... 8·87 — 5
Tone at close ..... steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 23rd June 1905 :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 6,352 bales. |
| Wheat | 1,387 cwts. |
| Linseed | 3,818 do |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard | 1,047 do |
| Gingellyseed | 59 do |
| Poppyseed | 1,754 do |
| Groundnuts | 286 do |
| Castorseed | 399 do |
| Rice | 1,624 do |
| Myrabollams | 1,421 do |
| Cottonseed | 2,132 do |
| Mowrasseed | 310 do |
| Gram | 6,718 do |
| Jeowar | 2,344 do |
| Maize | nil |

BOMBAY, JUNE 24.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.
Bank T. T. ... ... ... 1s 4d. to 1s 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand ... ... ... 1s 4. 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. 1s 4 5-32d.
Do. 6 do. do. ... 1s 4. 1-4d.
French Francs 3 do. do. ... 109 3-4
Marcks 3 do. do. ... 135
Hongkong 30 Days Sight ... 135
Shanghai 30 do. ... 192
Japan 30 do. ... 149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone
Cash ... ... ... ... 98'10
1st Settlement ... ... 98'10
2nd Do. ... ... ... 98' 7
Money Market, Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 9th March 2 1-2 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 14th April 5 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 27th April 4 do.
Bank of Madras do. 15th June 5 do.

SEEDS.
LINSEED.—Tone quiet.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... ... | 7 | 5 | 6 |
| Forward September ... ... | 7 | 11 | 0 |

RAPESEED.—Tone dull.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brown Cawnpore, Ready ... | 6 | 8 | 0 |
| Yellow Cawnpore, Ready | 7 | 3 | 0 |
| Yellow Guzarat, Ready ... | 7 | 3 | 0 |

POPPYSEED—Tone steady.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... ... | 7 | 13 | 0 |

CASTORSEED—Tone firm.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... ... | 31 | 8 | 0 |

WHEAT—Tone quiet.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| White Delhi Ready ... ... ... | 4 | 10 | 0 per cwt |
| Do Forward Do. ... ... | 4 | 11 | 0 „ |

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—Firm.
Estimated sales ..... 6,000 bales
Imports ..... 2,000 „

| June-July | July-Aug | Aug.-Sept |
|---|---|---|
| 4·93 +3 | 4·95 +6 | 4·94 +6 |
| Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov | Nov-Dec |
| 4·14 +6 | 4·13 +5 | 4·23 +5 |
| Dec-Jan. | Jan-Feb. | Feb-March. |
| 4·91 +6 | 4·91 +6 | 4·95 +6 |

COTTON.—The local market is quieter to-day, and there is less disposition on the part of buyers to operate. The rooms at Colaba are closed this afternoon, as is customary during the monsoon. Quotations are therefore not available, and the market will be closed on Monday for the King's birthday.

New Crop Broach 239 Good March
Bengal 189 F. G. January.

The preliminary forecast of the jute crop will be posted at the office of the Board of Revenue at 3 p.m. on July 12.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed ..... quiet
Sarats ..... firm
Good Bhowningee ..... 4 20/32
The Manchester Market has been ..... firm
2 1/2 per cent Consols ..... 90 1/8
3 per cent Rentes ..... 98 ex
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan ..... 105 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers ..... 93 5/8
Bar Silver ..... 27 1/16

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant Baldwin, South Lancashire Regiment is posted to the Northern Command, on appointment to the Indian Army, and will be attached to the 1st Gurkhas.

We hear that a special meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council was held at Simla after the receipt of the Secretary of State's despatch upon the reorganisation of the Military Department. Speculation is now rife as to what action the Viceroy will take. It will be remembered that in his minute upon the subject of Lord Kitchener's proposals Lord Curzon in speaking of the awkward position a Viceroy would be in case of a great war, were the proposed scheme to be adopted, makes use of the following significant expression: "Speaking for myself I should respectfully ask to be excused from accepting any such responsibility."


## The Bath for Tender Feet.

**Eminent Physicians strongly recommend the addition of a little Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle).**

**Tired, Tender or Aching Feet are instantly relieved and all trace of Odour immediately disappears.**

**Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."**


## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DADYSHET-CAMA—June 25, at Bombay, Bai Shirinbai daughter of late Hormasji Jehangirji Dadyshet and wife of Nusserwanji Bomanji Cama. Deeply regretted. Funeral at 7-30 a.m. this morning. Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, at her father's residence, Dadyshet House.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BUTLER—June 15, at Newstead, Simla, the wife of M S D Butler, Indian Civil Service, of an daughter.
FREEMAN—June 13, at Simla, to Mr and Mrs F O Freeman, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

PEARSON—KANE—June 1, at the Church of the Service Fathers, Fulham Road, London, Captain Hugh F A Pearson, 23rd Sikh Pioneers, son of the late Colonel H Pearson, C B of the Suffolk Regiment to Alice Mary, daughter of Mr John F Kane, of 58, Elm Park Gardens, S W.

DEATHS.

BLEWITT—June, 14 at Chakrata, of ptomain poisoning, Frederick Blewitt, R F A son of the late Edward Blewitt, N I S Revenue Department, aged 17 years and 11 months.
HOCKLY—June, 10, at Dharwar, of heat stroke. Alice, the beloved wife of Thomas R Hockly, and youngest daughter of the late Edward Townsend, Esq. of Prestwick, Ayr, aged 65 years.
LATHWOOD—June 19, at the Eden Sanitarium, Darjeeling, Thomas Samuel Lathwood, aged 24 dearly beloved son of John and Eva Lathwood.
WILLIAMS—June 19, at Raneegunge, of pneumonia, Robert Williams, late of William's Hotel and of Tyn-y-Bryn Dolwyddelan, North Wales, aged 68.


# IS IT WEAKNESS?

At those periods when you let your arms fall by your side and experience that all gone feeling, just remember that your nerves are out of order. A bottle of

## KEMP'S VITAL INVIGORATOR

will brace up and strengthen the tired nerves, and do it in a wonderfully short space of time.

The price is Rs. 3 per bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
THE BOMBAY CHEMISTS.


## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 25m, Sun sets, 6h. 40m, High water, 0-33m., 5 59s, Low water, 0-10m., 11-56s.
Banks closed, public holiday, celebration of King-Emperor's Birthday.
Parade of Garrison troops 8 a.m.
Meeting of Anjuman-I-Ahbab, Moozaferabad Hall, Grant Road 9 a.m.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs Y. M. C. A.
Bombay Gymkhana Reserves vs. Government Telegraph.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court to-morrow (Tuesday) morning, the 27th instant, at 10 o'clock.

POLICE NOTICE.—A bicycle has been taken charge of by the Police, and is now lying at the Head Police Office awaiting claimants.

THE KING'S BIRTDAY.—With a view to celebrate the 65th birthday of the King-Emperor of India, a general gathering of the Hindus will be held at Javer Baug to-day at 4 p. m., when there will be a Hari-Kirtan and prayers for the long life and prosperity of his Majesty.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Bombay Bunder String Band will perform the following selections of music at Messrs. W. B. Green's Apollo Bunder Restaurant, this evening during dinner hours :—

March ..... Viscount Nelson ..... W. Zehle
Overture ..... Port and Peasant ..... Franz Suppe
Valse ..... La Fasse nation ..... D Puorine
Selection ..... A Runaway Girl ..... b Godfrey
Mozurka ..... Clear's d' Amerique ..... E Waldteufel
Hiawatha ..... A Summer Idyl ..... Neil Moret
Valse ..... Santiago ..... A Corbin
March ..... Whistling Rufers ..... Kerry Mills

SUICIDE OF A PARSI YOUTH.—At the Old Sonapur Lane, on Saturday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest regarding the death of Rustomji Cawasji Shroff, a young Parsi, aged eighteen years. From the evidence given by the deceased's father, it appeared that the deceased was a muccadum in the Engineering Department of the Bombay Municipality. Five days ago he expressed a desire to go to and take up a job at Calcutta, but the father did not allow him to do so. On Friday evening Rustomji left home and did not return. A search was made with the result that his body was found next day lying under a tree on the Kennedy Sea Face, near the Marine Lines Station. On examination of the body a note written in deceased's own hand-writing was found in which he stated that he had taken opium. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

A EUROPEAN VAGRANT.—On Saturday morning, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. N. W. Kemp Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Roberts charged John Kerril, a European aged 28 years, with being found wandering without any visible means of subsistence and thereby committing an act of vagrancy. Sub Inspector Roberts said that on Friday evening the accused was wandering at the Apollo Bander, near the Taj Mahal Hotel and asking for money from people. He was a man without any means of livelihood. Previously, one similar charge, he was sent up to the Government Workhouse. The accused admitted that he had no means of subsistence. He was a gunner, formerly, on board a vessel and he hoped to find some job. He denied having ever been sent to the Government Workhouse. The Magistrate in disposing of the case convicted the accused of the offence and ordered him to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

A FALSE-COMPLAINT.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Salway charged Soobaman Dagroo, a Hindu, with stealing two buffaloes of the value of Rs. 100, the property of Punchan Ramjatan. Mr. Dalve, pleader, appeared for the complainant and Mr. Athavle, pleader, defended the accused. The complainant in his evidence stated that he had left eight buffaloes grazing in a field at Dadar on Monday. In the evening he missed two of the animals. He made inquiries and on Wendesday found the missing buffaloes at the house of the accused. He then reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused. The accused denied the charge and said that the animals had been sold to him by the complainant, but subsequently the latter offered to repurchase them by giving him five rupees more than what he had paid for them The accused declined the offer and hence the complaint. The accused called evidence in support of his statement. The Magistrate in disposing of the the case said that it had been proved by evidence that the buffaloes were sold to the accused by the complainant, and that the charge was false. His Worship acquitted the accused and fined the complainant Rs. 50, which sum was ordered to be paid po the accused as compensation.

## SPORTING NEWS.

### CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

GYMKHANA RESERVES vs. IMPROVEMENT TRUST C. C.

The Gymkhana Reserves opened their season on Saturday having as their opponents the Improvement Trust C. C. and made a rather inauspicious start being badly beaten by an innings and 41 runs. The match was played on the ground of the Improvement Trust—we are at a lost to know why it was not played on the Gymkhana ground where there was no first eleven match—and the Reserves are to be commiserated with on having to play their opening match on a wicket that was, to say the least perfectly wicked (no pun intended here). It began to break up a few minutes after the Gymkhana, who had won the toss, commenced their innings, and anything like correct batting was out of the question, the pitch especially at one end being full of small holes. Under the circumstances it is hardly surprising that the Reserves failed, but at the same time their failure with the bat ought not to have resulted in such an overwhelming defeat. Dropped catches and indifferent ground fielding made their opponents a present of the match. We have in real truth rarely seen poorer work in the field, and it is to be hoped that the team which did duty for the Reserves on Saturday will lose no time in improving themselves in this, the most important department in the game. A poor fielding team can never win matches, nor does it deserve to, no matter how strong it may be in other departments. The Improvement Trust team would, in all human probability, have been dismissed for 50 or 60 runs, had the fielding been even respectable, but when four catches were dropped in the course of two overs (three in one over) and altogether something like twelve by the time the innings had been declared further comment is hardly needed. The team that turned out for the Reserves was on paper at all events fairly strong and, among other well known players, included Messrs. G. W. Dawson, P. R. Cadell, A. Hogg (a new player and bowler of some pretensions) P. J. Arnot, and C. A. Russ, Captain J. H. McDonald, and Lieuts. Douglas and De Burgh, R. I. M. Only Russ came off in the first innings and he played sterling cricket under conditions that were the reverse of encouraging to a batsman who has played so seldom that the fact of his being able to make any runs at all was distinctly surprising. Although most of the side were completely puzzled by the vagaries of the wicket, Russ appeared to experience no particular difficulty in getting the ball away, and some of his strokes were very nicely placed and timed. With practice he would become quite a good bat and make just as much a success as a cricketer as he has made as a golfer. Something was expected of Cadell and Dawson, but neither of these batsmen came off. The first named when he gets a bit accustomed to the Bombay wickets, which, needless to say are quite different to those he has been used to in Sind, ought to develop considerable rungetting powers and will doubtless figure successfully in the more important Gymkhana engagements. He has most of the virtues that go to make a batsman, coolness and patience being the chief, together with keenness without which no cricketer can do himself justice in Bombay. Hogg, who failed with the bat but did better with the ball, should develop into a useful all round player. He is a medium right-hand bowler, and we should imagine very difficult on a rain-affected wicket. He it was who had such hard luck in the matter of dropped catches, three in succession being missed in one over, all of them "sitters." The second innings of the Reserves was a repetition of the first, the batsmen with the exception of Captain McDonald all going in for hitting with results immediately fatal to most of them. The Improvement Trust batsmen, who got into double figures, were all missed several times and apart from Byramjee's innings there was nothing noteworthy about the batting C. M. Ali bowled very successfully for L. T., capturing 13 wickets for 6 runs apiece. The following are the scores :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

| 1st Innings. | | 2nd Innings. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr H Douglas, b C M Ali | 0 | b C M Ali | 1 |
| Mr G W Dawson, b P B Dessai | 5 | b Rodrigues | 1 |
| Mr P J Arnot, b C M Ali | 0 | c Taompson, b C M Ali | 0 |
| Mr C A Russ, b C M Ali | 26 | b C M Ali | 6 |
| Mr Hutchinson, b C M Ali | 0 | | |
| Capt McDonald, b F B Dessai | 0 | b Rodrigues | 4 |
| Mr De Burgh, b C M Ali | 3 | b C M Ali | 0 |
| Mr P R Cadell, not out | 8 | l-b-w b Rodrigues | 10 |
| Mr F Coomber, b C M Ali | 4 | not out | 4 |
| Mr Teasdale, b P B Dessai | 0 | b Rodrigues | 0 |
| Mr Humphrey, c Dias, b C M Ali | 0 | b C M Ali | 2 |
| Mr Hogg, b C M Ali | 0 | c and b Rodrigues | 3 |
| Extras | 5 | Extras | 13 |
| Total | 51 | Total | 54 |

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr V Masurper, c Coomber, b Douglas | 16 |
| Mr D Thompson, b Teasdale | 2 |
| Mr B M Modi, b Douglas | 4 |
| Mr C M Ali, b Tawsaw | 23 |
| Mr M Byramjee, b Douglas | 67 |
| Mr F Dias, b Hogg | 7 |
| Mr R C Macathe, b Teasdale | 17 |
| Mr Kegineer, b Teasdale | 0 |
| Mr P B Dessai, not out | 8 |
| Mr K G Farn, Mr K S Ketker, Mr S B Rodrigues } | 11 not bat. |
| Extras | 8 |
| Total | 146 |

* Innings declared closed.

TO-DAY'S CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. Y. M. C. A, C. C.

A whole day match between the above teams will be played to-day on the Gymkhana Ground commencing at 11-30. Messrs. H. Cheetham, and several others are unable to don flannels for the Gymkhana whose team is as follows :—E. E Coombs (Capt.), J. L. Ainsworth, J. A. C. Kiddle, L. Carroll, S. N. Powell, T. C. Ward, C. M. Ward, W. G. Dawson, F. P. West, P. R. Cadell, P. M. D. Sanderson and Lt. L. F. Lanyon. Mr. A. H. S. Aston will play for the Y. M. C. A.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH vs. Y. M. C. A.

A match was played between the Government Telegraph and the Y. M. C. A. on the Oval on Saturday the 24th instant, and resulted in a win for the latter by the narrow margin of 2 runs. Cullen for the Y. M. C. A. put up a splendid 45. For the Telegraph V. D'Souza made a useful 24 and N Leslie 17 which included 2 sixes and a four.

Y. M. C. A.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gawthorn, c and b Hudley | 9 |
| Hildreth, c Nigel Jones Dudley | 0 |
| Roebottom, b Moore | 6 |
| Samways, l-b-w Moore | 0 |
| Cullen, b V D'Souza | 45 |
| Higgins, run out | 17 |
| Atkinson, c Leslie, b Netscher | 6 |
| Exall, c St Anne, b D'Souza | 8 |
| Dooley, not out | 10 |
| Dalby, Hit wicket b D'Souza | 0 |
| Coulson, b Netscher | 9 |
| Extras | 9 |
| Total | 114 |

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

| | |
|---|---|
| Netscher, c Roebottom, b Atkinson | 14 |
| D'silva, c and b Hildreth | 13 |
| Kdie, b Hildreth | 5 |
| Nigel Jones, l-b-w Atkinson | 10 |
| Moore, c Samways, b Hildreth | 10 |
| D'Souza, c Dalby, b Hildreth | 24 |
| N Leslie, bit wicket b Hildreth | 17 |
| Speechly, c Samway, b Atkinson | 4 |
| Lawrence, b Higgins | 1 |
| St Anne, b Higgins | 2 |
| Dudley, not out | 9 |
| Extras | 6 |
| Total | 112 |

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET PROSPECTS.

WE very much doubt whether the Bombay Gymkhana has at any previous stage of its existence ever been able to point to such a plethora of cricketers as are available this season. Prospects could hardly be rosier and, with over twenty players who have reasonable claims to play for the first eleven, Mr. Sanderson, the Honorary Secretary, should find no difficulty in getting together strong elevens for the regular Saturday matches during the season. A few of last season's players are no longer available, as for instance Captain A. D. Langhorne and Lieut. A. P. Langhorne who are now at Aden and Rawalpindi respectively; and Messrs. J. S. Milne, A. O., Rumbold, and A. B. Burney, who are all home on leave, but even their absence and that of Mr. Coombs, who leaves for home in a fortnight, will hardly be felt owing to the number of new players who have settled in Bombay during the past few months. Among these are Captain E. H. Chapman of the Yorkshire Regiment, and Messrs Nigel Jones, H. D. Rendall, P. R. Cadell, and R. M. Phillips who were all mentioned as being available in our notes last week. Besides these, however, there are several other players whose names we now give for the first time :—Lieutenant Lanyon of the Yorkshire Regiment and Messrs. E. A. Wodehouse, T. C. Ward and Hogg. The first named is an excellent all round cricketer, being a fast scoring bat, fine field, and fair change bowler. His inclusion in the Gymkhana team will greatly strengthen the side in all three departments of the game.

Mr. Wodehouse, a recent arrival in Bombay, is a slow right hand leg break bowler and capital bat, and if he does not belie his reputation should prove a valuable acquisition to the Gymkhana. He was in the Dulwich eleven in 1897 and 1898 and in 1899 went up to Oxford and played in the Freshmen's match that year. His connection with the Elphinstone College where he is a Professor may prevent him assisting the Gymkhana in all matches during the season, but his services will be available for the more important fixtures. Mr. Hogg is a young player who should on certain wickets prove a very useful bowler—right hand medium—and his batting powers should also develop. Interest in the Gymkhana cricket prospects is not confined to the accession of strength gained by these new players, for there are all last year's players who are again available. Even without the new players, a strong side could be got together from the following :—Messrs. H. Cheetham, S. N. Powell, A. H. S. Aston, H. E. Harrington, H. C. Cumberbatch, P. M. D. Sanderson, J. L. Ainsworth, J. A. C. Kiddle, L. Carroll C. M. Yates, C. L. Burns, and Captain Vans-Agnew. An interesting match would be Old Players vs. New Players and the sides would certainly be more evenly matched than those in a Civil vs. United Services game. Rumour has it that Messrs. M. R. Jardine and E. B. Raikes may don flannels two or three times this season, and nothing would be pleasanter than to see these two famous players taking an interest in the game again. Messrs Aston and Nigel Jones will, like Mr. Wodehouse, not be able to assist the Gymkhana in every fixture as they will occasionally play for the Y. M. C. A. and Telegraph C. C. respectively. Mr. Coombs' bowling will be missed, but we hear that a new fast bowler will be available to fill his place. Whether the new bowler will be as successful as Mr. Coombs is of course problematical. The bowling will in our opinion be no weaker than it was last year and, if one or two of the new men bowl up to expectations, it will, if anything, be stronger. Messrs. Cheetham, Wodehouse, Kiddle, Ainsworth and the new fast bowler, whoever he is, should enable the Gymkhana to hold their own with most teams in that department.

### SOCCER IN BOMBAY.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

YORKSHIRE REGIMENT vs. ROVERS.

THE Yorkshire Regiment and the Rovers, both with unbeaten records so far this season, met on the Cooperage, on Saturday afternoon, and gave one of the best exhibitions shown in the Harwood League games this year. The League games as a rule have not attracted the same interest this year that they did last, the reason being the uneven strength of some of the teams engaged. But Saturday's game, judging from the large concourse of people who lined the ground excited an abnormal amount of interest. Both sides emphatically played their best and were animated with a hope of preserving their unbeaten records. The Rovers, however, found their opponents just a bit too good for them, but nevertheless made them fight hard for the victory they ultimately gained. Two goals to nil was the score when the whistle sounded time, but these points hardly convey an adequate idea of the difference between the two sides. The Yorkshires were certainly not two goals better than their opponents who but for erratic shooting, might have equalised. A few minutes after play started, the Rovers had two fairly easy chances of netting the ball, but in each case the shot went wide. Again, later on, in the first half they sent in a shot which just glanced over the bar. In the second half the Rovers had much the worst of exchanges, but all the same got away twice and placed the Yorkshires' goal in jeopardy. The Yorkshires played their normal clever game and, though a bit slack at times, always woke up in time to save disaster. Their first goal was scored midway through the first half and was the result of a clever bit of combined play by their outside left and centre. The second goal was netted in the last quarter of the second half, and from this point the Yorkshires pressed their opponents hard. Result :—

Yorkshire Regiment ..... 2 Goals
Rovers ..... Nil.

### RUGBY FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

Ruggerites will be glad to learn that the season will not be the blank that was anticipated would be the case, a fortnight ago, when it was thought that the Gymkhana team would be the only one that would take the field. At the Gymkhana meeting a fortnight ago it was announced that there seemed little likelihood of the Casuals again placing a team in the field but those who thought so were out in their calculations, for at a meeting of the Casuals held at the Y. M. C. A. rooms on Saturday evening and presided over by Mr. P.F. Fischer arrangements were made to play a series of matches this season, Mr. C. F. Smith was elected Secretary and Treasurer, and the members of the Committee are Messrs. P. F. Fischer, J. Gunn, and F. Spencer. Mr. F. Ross to whose energy and keenness the Club owes its existence will again skipper the team, and under his guidance with the material available the side should do better than last year. Most of last year's team are again available, and two or three of the new men are said to be above the average. This is not the only good news we have for Rugger players, as we learn that the Yorkshire Regiment have also decided to muster a team. A regiment with such a territorial title should be able to put a strong team in the field. The Bombay Gymkhana team with two such rival teams will have to look to its laurels.

### STANDARD TIME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will any of your numerous readers explain how the terms, "noon," "midnight," "a.m." and "p.m." can be correctly used, were the Standard Time adopted all over India?

At present, every one knows that noon means 12 o'clock, as well as mid-day; but, if the Standard Time were adopted, the sun could not be at the zenith or on the meridian at 12 o'clock (day time) at Calcutta, but would have considerably moved westward, as the sun was at the zenith and on the meridian 24 minutes before 12 o'clock, so that at 11-45 to use the term 11-45 a.m. would be incorrect, as the sun at that time would be in the post meridian and not in the ante meridian; nor could the time at 12 o'clock be called now "noon" because the noon is mid day or the time when the sun is on the meridian and at the zenith. While, at Madras and Bombay the sun would be at the zenith 9 minutes and 39 minutes respectively after 12 o'clock, so that if a man in Bombay calls 12-15 p.m., he is wrong as the sun at that time would not have crossed the meridian and much less therefore can be in post meridian. The difference and irregularity would be still more marked in the case of Kurrachee.

With these technical difficulties to which many other insurmountable ones, equally applicable to all castes and creeds and to Natives and Europeans alike can be added, I think the measure of the proposed Standard Time is not only unsuitable, but it is unnatural.—Yours, &c.,

JIVANDAS PITAMBER.

Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay 24th June 1905.


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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.


# The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1905.


## THE SHAN STATES.

In the columns of the Rangoon paper, an anonymous contributor decries the views of Sir George Scott on the Shan States and Yunnan. Sir George knows more of the Shan States and their capabilities than any other person—official or unofficial. The correspondent says no one knows much about them. Both England and France, he observes, are trying to penetrate Yunnan, the one by Bhamo, the other by Laokay. But before embarking on great enterprises in the Shan States or Yunnan, before growing wheat, or settling white people there, we should know exactly what are the possibilities of the country. Of them we know very little yet, though the necessary knowledge appears to be slowly coming. In a paper he recently read before a meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, Sir George Scott declared that the resources of the Shan States are great. Though essentially agricultural, there are minerals which have not been exploited. Coal has been found in a great many places. Iron ore is also distributed over the country. Grains of gold are found practically in every stream in the country. Yet very little has been done towards examining the mineral possibilities of the States. As Sir George Scott says, exploitation must wait for the railway, a line which shall connect the Shan States with the Rangoon-Mandalay trunk line. He condemned the Rangoon-Mandalay-Lashio Railway as a mere example of faint-heartedness, and the projected line from Bhamo to Tengynoh as a further proof of the want of determination. If a light hill railway, worked by a power station established on the Salween, were built, steam launches put together at Kyaukhnyat would have a clear stretch of the Salween between two and three hundred miles long before them and would draw practically the whole trade of numerous States. Inspection of the formidable Tang Kao-tek rapid in the Mong Pan State, he thinks, might result in the discovery that it could be made navigable by means of blasting operations, and if this were effected, another rapid, the Tang Long, would offer no very serious difficulties, and launches would reach the Kaw ferry, where the main Government road crosses the Salween. The advantage in rendering Kengtung more accessible and in reducing the present enormous cost of ratiouing the garrison there, would almost alone seem to justify the undertaking. But so far nothing in the way of a hydrographic survey of the river above Kyaukhnyat has been undertaken.

Referring to the agricultural possibilities of the States, the Rangoon contemporary's correspondent asks : "Who will settle in the Shan States when he can go to the rich and splendid plain of Canada, America or Australia ? And is there, he demands to know, any instance on record of European immigration and settlement in the tropics ? What of Kashmir, he asks, of the Himalyas, the Nilgiris or Ceylon ? Have any of these desirable and settled local ties ever attracted settlers, in Sir George Scott's sense of the word ? Surely, he knows they have not. Think for a moment of the hard labour the Shans are compelled to devote to the growth of a few poor cabbages or tomatoes as big as wallnuts ! They are obliged to put their plants in shady places or cover them with mats or thatch, and water them all day to save them from being absolutely dessicated by the dryness of the air during many months of the year." Then as to mineral wealth the writer would like to be informed what proof is there of any real mineral wealth in Yunnan. And he replies : "None at this moment. Certainly travellers have found coal and copper, tin and even gold. ' But he would like to see the man who can say he has seen and prospected, at such and such a place in Yunnan, a mine in which it is worth risking considerable capital and which has every prospect of being a good and paying concern. He mentions that, four years ago, an Anglo-French syndicate sent to Yunnau, a French Consul-General, with three American mining engineers, to prospect the mines there. A year later these gentlemen returned to Europe and thereafter nobody has heard of the syndicate, and the correspondent thinks it may well be supposed from this silence that the prospecting did not prove to be what it was expected to be or probably even encouraging. As to the cultivation of wheat Sir George's critic enquires for whom will be sow the wheat ? Does he think the Shans will change their accustomed food and give up rice and subsist on wheat flour and bread ? If not, what is his idea ! Surely not to export wheat to the Punjab where it was produced in large quantities, or to Europe, where Canadian and American wheat is often cheaper than European grown wheat ?

The Rangoon writer agrees with Lord Curzon as to the proposal to push on the Railway line to China, being midsummer madness and a waste of money for nothing. "If you travel from Wei-yuen-tow to Ssemao, you may often march for thirty miles without finding a single hut, without seeing a single human being. It is the same from Ssemao north to Kingtong on the Black River, or from Sseamao north-east to Yunnaufu. The population of all these parts of China is very sparse and miserable, living on red mountain rice, and with no chance to develop the country, which itself is rough and inhospitable, offering no good valleys for the cultivation of rice, and only occasional small plateaux where Chinese barley and sweet potatoes are grown. Besides the poverty of the country both in the Burmese and Chinese Shan States, the physical difficulties opposing a railway are very great. To take the railway further on, say beyond Lashio, would mean to tunnel ranges of mountains rising to an attitude of from 9,000 to 10,000 feet, with heavy bridge viaduct work in the intervening valleys. In the present condition of the country it would be a work of giants, which could never pay and would entail the waste of enormous capital." He does not approve the Lashio Railway scheme, for he considers the only practicable road from Burma to Yumann is the Bhamo-Tengyuele route. Sir George Scott finds the greatest bar to the progress of the States is the absence of communications. By the time the produce is got to the railway the cost has become too great to admit of its entering into competition with Burmese. So far, therefore, as Sir George Scott told his hearers the British occupation of the Shan States has been of very doubtful advantage to the traders of the country. They enjoy the blessings of peace, it is true, and the country is much more accessible than it was. The Chiefs have improved the lines of communication in all directions, but so far from more money going into the country it seems rather that more is going out, and instead of the prospects for the future growing brighter, they are steadily becoming more discouraging. For some years now the volume of trade has been slowly but gradually decreasing, and last year a considerable falling off in the trade returns was only prevented by an unexpected demand for sticklac and for horned cattle, neither of which is likely to be maintained. It is, therefore, painfully evident that somethig must be done. It does not seem likely that the receipts from the Shan States will equal the expenditure for many years unless we provide them with communications which will enable them to develop the very considerable potential wealth which, at present, tantalises them. Both Chiefs and people are clamouring for a railway, the only dissenting, voice so far being that of our Rangoon contemporary's correspondent who is not nearly so sanguine or enthusiastic as Sir George Scott.

A YEAR'S CRIME.

THE annual report on Jail administration in the Central Provinces for 1904 which has just been issued is an exceedingly honeful document, for, although the number of prisoners was 10,247, an increase of 798 in 1903 it is making a comparison with the smallest number which has been recorded for many years, and there has been a marked decline in the daily average population, the decrease in the average of convicts being 237 or six per cent. The number of juvenile convicts between 15 and 16 showed a decrease of 4, whilst the decrease of those under 15 was six, the numbers in each case being 58 and 35. The number of persons previously convicted fell from 940 to 902, while the proportion of such persons was 18 per cent., a lower proportion than in recent years. It is unsatisfactory to note, however, that 8 convicts and 13 under-trial prisoners effected their escape, the convicts being all recaptured, and though in certain instances the escape was facilitated by structural defects the greater part of the escapes was due to neglects on the part of the staff. On the other hand the number of jail offences fell by nearly 9 per cent. and a praiseworthy attempt is being made to separate habitual criminals from the casual offenders. As regards the cost of upkeep, there was an increase of Rs. 8,967 due to improved rates of pay of the upper subordinates and warder staff, amounting to Rs. 21,325 and to other necessary increases to Rs. 12,000, but it was accompanied by a reduction of Rs. 22,719 in the dieting, and it is confidently to be hoped that the increase of pay will produce more faithful service by the jail staffs. The working of the factories has been less profitable than in previous years, but efforts are being made to introduce more remunerative employment to counteract this. A great improvement in the health of the prisoners and especially in the reduction of the death-rate is also noticeable, and this will probably be still further improved when certain necessary improvements have been effected, but this, it is to be feared, will be an expensive item. In contradistinction to the improved behaviour of the prisoners, it is all the more disheartening to notice that there has been a great increase in the number of offences committed by the warder staff. The number of punishments inflicted was large ; the establishment in this respect appears to be in an unsatisfactory state and it is sincerely to be hoped that the increase of pay will be an inducement for a more efficient and trustworthy class of men to join the service, as without a reliable staff the proper maintenance of discipline becomes obviously impossible. On the whole, however, the outlook is hopeful, but it should be remembered that there is a growing tendency on the part of magistrates to inflict punishments for small offences by fine rather than by imprisonment, and it is only when this system has been in operation for some time that the statistics of the Chief Commissioner will be a thoroughly reliable guide to the decrease in the criminal classes.

APPARITIONS.

A CURIOUS story taken from family history is so remarkably illustrative of the position advanced by Mr. Lang as to apparitions that we reproduce it. A woman of strong nerve, not given to fear or to phantasy, was returning home from a deathbed side. In a field she noticed a woman, unsually tall, or she would not have attracted attention. The figure disappeared, but on the ground lay a sheet, and the the observer thought the woman was collecting late at night clothes that had been drying and had forgotten this one. But the sheet gathered itself together from the edges to the centre, and where there had been a sheet there stood a man whose figure seemed familiar but yet was not identified. Undismayed, she watched the scene further. The man vanished, and the sheet appeared on the ground again. Again it was folded, and a boy stood in the place of the man. He disappeared and the sheet reappeared, and still again the edges rolled together, and there stood a man in outworker's clothes. This apparition was followed by the spectre of a cow. The woman told her story as soon as she reached the house. One went back with her to the field and found it devoid of all semblance of life. The sad fact is that within a short time four near relations of that woman, corresponding to each figure she had seen (including the apparition of the woman), and even a cow on the farm, died. The story is indubitably true, but how many people will hear it without a touch of scepticism ?

MESOPOTAMIAN COTTON.

THE attempt to bring Mesopotamian cotton to European markets is a matter of considerable consequence to the export trade of Bagdad, writes the German Consul residing in that city. The first experiment resulted in buyers demanding larger quantities. The outturn cannot be exactly placed on a level with Egyptian or American cotton, but experts consider that there are unquestionably large areas of land in Mesopotamia suitable in soil and irrigation facilities to the growing of good cotton, and that they promise admirable results. The cultivation of this species is so far in its infancy, and the produce is only what is required in the country itself. Other lands, in consequence of the recent rise in price, have been obliged to look round for districts, which are not yet influenced by the American Trusts, and they have turned their attention to Mesopotamia, and will in the future see what can be done there. Its soil conditions are especially favourable to the growth of cotton. In summer only is the rainfall insufficient, and for large plantations artificial irrigation would be necessary. In this irrigation question lies the only difficulty which could endanger the success of an extensive cultivation of cotton ; but it must also be remembered that the watering of such areas would be made very easy to the planters, since for miles along the Euphrates and Tigris banks lie tracts, which could be irrigated on the simplest system, and be thus made fit for the growing of cotton without any further trouble.

THE Viceroy will probably prolong his stay in camp at Naldira until the rains break at Simla.

THERE will be a Haileybury Dinner at Simla on July 11.

THE Madras Port Trust Act will come into force on Saturday July 1st.

IT is feaed by experts that the outturn of Indigo this year will be even smaller than that of 1904.

MR. J. SANDERS-SLATER, Chief Presidency Magistrate, proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co's mail steamer Egypt.

THE latest reports from Kabul State that the Amir, after his recent shooting trip, is in excellent health. He has had no return of gout.

MR. MACPHERSON, Secretary to the Legislative Department, will proceed on three months' leave in the middle of August, Mr. Carnduff officiating for him.

THE Secretary of State for India, says the "Indian Daily News," has not only assented to the Bengal Partition Bill but has given it his unqualified support.

OUR Frontier correspondent reports the death at Kabul of Sardar Ahmad Khan, ex-Governor of Kandahar and brother of the Afghan Envoy with the Government of India.

THE conference of Lieutenant-Generals summoned at Simla by Lord Kitchener, takes place next week. Doubtless important matters relating to military administratives changes will be ready for their consideration by that time.

COLONEL HOWARD GOAD, Director-General, Army Remount Department, who went home dangerously ill last cold weather, is now, we are glad to learn, fully convalescent, and will return to duty in the beginning of the next cold weather.

MR. BERNARD BAXTER, Superintending Engineer, who has just been permitted to retire, is one of those few men who rose to eminence from the Civil Engineering College, Roorkee. He joined the Indus Valley Railway in November 1871, and was subsequently transferred to Madras, where he officiated as Engineer-in-Chief of the East Coast Railway.

THE proposed game protection law will be advanced a step further during the course of the Simla season. The opinion of the Local Governments has already reached the Government of India, and it may be presumed that the principle of legislation has been generally accepted. The Government of India will now proceed to consider the question in the light of the opinions expressed by the Local Governments, and a despatch will be ready for the transmission to the Secretary of State to undertake the necessary legislation during the coming cold weather sessions in Calcutta.

THE revision and consolidation of the Code of Civil Procedure will engage the attention of the Legislative Department next year. The accumulation of papers bearing on the subject is enormous, a mass of opinions having been collected, while the small Committee that attempted to digest these was in itself very great. Mr. Eric Richards will have to address himself to the task of completing the labours of his immediate predecessor, and the technical business that lies before him is one of no mean character. We can only hope that the discussion in the Viceroy's Legislative when the Select Committee eventually presents it report, will be less protracted than that which marked the consolidating Bill in the case of the Criminal Procedure Code. Simplicity should, after all, be aimed at and too elaborate and symmetrical amendments should be avoided.

THE more one reads about Russia, the more hopeless one feels about the future of that unfortunate country. It looks as if the Autocracy were doomed, and, at the same time, it is hard to see what is going to take its place. It is said that we do not hear one-tenth of what is going on in Russia at this moment, especially of what is taking place in the rural districts. The majority of the Russian, as of the Irish, nation consists of peasants who have nothing but their small farms to support them, and that awful concentration of population in small patches of land, which in Ireland is confined to her Western shores, and to some hundreds of thousands of people, in Russia extends to vast regions and to over twenty or twenty-five millions of people. There is another of the characteristic features of Irish life reproduced in the life of Russia, and that is the migratory labourer. Every year some ten thousand small Irish farmers pass over to England and to Scotland to reap the harvest for the farmers in these countries, and then return to their small patches to fish or look after their little holdings in the West. But in Russia some millions are on tramp in search of work during the summer and autumn months ; and often when the harvest is bad and wages low they have to beg their way back to their own farms again. This is one of the reasons why begging is so common and so tolerated in Russia, and why the tramp figures so largely in the works of Gorky and other Russian writers.

## HEAT AND HEALTH.

Failing the existence of any popular treatise on "How to be Happy though Hot," it may be essayed to fulfil a promise recently made in this place. And in recognition of the highly desirable change in the public attitude towards medical dicta, I must attempt to base such positive advice as may appear upon physiological considerations, leaving the validity of the inferences to be determined by the reader, rather than saying, "This is what I tell you, and I ought to know." The abandonment of our "ex-cathedra" attitude, which is now being demanded by the public, is welcome to one who nurses the faith that man may ultimately become a rational animal.

First, then says "a Physisian in the 'Pall Mall Gazette" as to the principles of clothing in hot weather. Perhaps not even the most convinced advocates of what is generally understood by ventilation are always mindful of the fact that this subject has an—often unsuspected—local and personal aspect. Ventilation, as commonly understood, is concerned with the removal of the effete gases which leave the lungs in the process of respiration. But of considerable—though much less—importance, is the efficient removal of the gaseous products which constantly leave that diffuse organ of excretion called the skin. Any one who has encountered the odor humanus—which it is said that Japanese crowds are distinguished by never displaying—is aware that the human skin is something more than a mere waterproof covering ; it is waterproof in one direction only, and the water it exudes is always gas-laden. Even the most perfectly-groomed skin is an organ of gaseous excretion, though in its case the gases are odourless. The hotter the weather, the more important is this cutaneous function. Hence the clothing of midsummer—as of every season, indeed—should be loose, so as to permit of what I may call "cutaneous ventilation."

Secondly, the super-cutaneous layer, on trunk and limbs alike, should be absorbent. This also applies to all weathers, but pre-eminently to hot weather. I say absorbent : I do not say woollen. At last we have submitted the virtues of woollen garments to analysis : whereupon we discover that the property in virtue of which wool is to be praised is its absorptive power. The natural—and, for many of us, the most comfortable—inferences is that it may be possible to do without the wool, and retain the property that gives it its value. In other words, we are learning to think less of material and more of texture. Thus we find that even wool may be made non-absorptive—imagine yourself clad in a woollen texture such as some people use in the bath, or as housemaids used to use—whilst silk, linen, cotton may be made into absorptive fabrics. Thus it is possible, in hot weather, to be clad in attire which is absorbent, and yet cool. If, however you are to choose between absorbent but hot, and cool but non-absorbent, you are to choose discomfort and safety than present comfort, with the danger that a worse thing than mere discomfort "befall thee."

Perhaps in this country it is hardly worth while to discourse upon heat-stroke, but sun-stroke is worthy of reference. Without discussing pathological theories, which are not yet as certain as might be desired, we may say that sun-stroke, whether in its mildest or its fatal forms, is due to the direct action of the solar rays—or some "notes" thereof—upon the central nervous system, which consists of the brain and spinal cord. Now, the lower part of the spinal cord is, as a rule, sufficiently protected by the usual clothing, though, in the tropics, it is often well to have the middle segment of the coat behind provided with a double layer of cloth. In this country, however, we may confine ourselves to the consideration merely of that short section of the spinal cord which traverses the neck, and of the brain. It is in order to supplement the protective action of the skin, bone, and thick muscles of the back of the neck that one employs a handkerchief or an appropriately shaped hat, or a loose-fitting high collar. The brain is insufficiently protected by the cranial hair from a summer sun, and though one heartily approves the general principles of the "No Hat Brigade," its members do well in the hot weather to revert to a custom which may be defended for some three months in the year, however open to criticism during the other nine. It unfortunately needs saying that the principles of ventilation are strictly applicable to the scalp as to every area of skin. An unventilated hat is an abomination and a source of danger as well.

But many people who are apt to suffer in hot weather, and who accordingly pay some attention to these simple matters of clothing, seem to be unaware that at least equal importance attaches to the matter of diet. It is to be hoped that, some day, medical men will cease to be distinguished as favoured possessors of that elementary physiological knowledge which all ought to acquire in childhood. In that day the simple facts of animal heat will be generally known ; and no editor will thank me—save when returning my manuscript, plus the usual formula—for inditing the statement of such simple facts as that the temperature of the warm-blooded animal body must be kept constant, at all costs : that this constancy is effected by a balance between the rate of evolution of heat within the body, and the rate at which the said heat is parted with to the enviroment ; and that the sole source of all the heat so evolved is the food. Now the movements and re-arrangements of heat are subject to laws as invariable as those which compel water alway to "seek its own level." Hence the external temperature rigidly conditions the speed at which it is possible for heat to leave the body. But if more heat is produced than can be disposed of by the ordinary means, extraordinary means—which are very uncomfortable—must be adopted : the superfluous heat must be got rid of at all costs. Any measure of physical discomfort is preferable to fever. Now, civilised man, having decided that his appetite is constitutionally defective, and scouting any such doctrinaire notion as that the appetite has a physiological function, persistently distorts and artificially excites it, come what weather may. In hot weather his appetite is diminished—Oh ! wise judge—whereat he is annoyed, and redoubles his efforts, often only too successfully, to stimulate it. Then, when he suffers from the effort entailed in disposing of all the superfluous heat which his abused economy has envolved—since "something must be done" with the food thrust upon it—he upbraids, not his own folly, but the warm weather, which he should really thank for sparing his purse and his digestion. In such weather as last week we enjoyed or endured—according too our measure of uncommon sense—my otherwise unfailing appetite almost disappears ; but instead of discharging my cook or glowering at my wife or the sun, I content myself with lemon squash, and such small morsels of food as are still welcome, thus simultaneously achieving domestic and corporeal peace.

And this introduces a matter around which controversy rages. Accepting the idea that thirst and hunger are not provided as evidence in favour of philosophic hedonism, but are symptoms of bodily needs, and are normally proportioned thereto, I incline to the view that when a man is thirsty he should drink, and that if he likes his liquid very cold he may have it so. Not so many years ago, when medicine was yet in process of emergence from superstition, we fused most cruelly and foolishly to deny water to febrile patients. Not infrequently they helped themselves when the nurse was not looking, whereupon the nurse got a wigging and the patient—ease, which makes for recovery. One day, I suppose, some bright spirit put two and two together, took his courage in both hands, and knowing that Nature never did betray the heart that trusted her (if I may alter one word of a masterpiece), inaugurated the present rational treatment of thirst in fever. Now, if it is right and beneficial to relieve the thirst of morbid fever, I cannot believe that it is wrong so to relieve the thirst attendant upon the body's effort to keep its temperature down when the sun is in his strength. Children are constantly told that it is dangerous to take cold water when they are hot, but I have not yet met any statistical proof of that assertion. This, however, may be noted, that it is not well to do anything which suddenly arrests the process of perspiring. Hence the short dip in cold water is legitimate and salutary when one is hot ; but a longer stay is dangerous, obviously because of the extreme rapidity with which heat can be abstracted from a flushed skin.

# THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

## THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

## THE TSAR'S SPEECH TO ZEMSTVOISTS.

## RIOTING AT LODZ.

## WORK SUSPENDED AT WARSAW.

## RUSSIAN WARSHIP REFLOATED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 24.

It is stated at Washington that the peace negotiations are delayed owing to the illness of Count Lamsdorff, but there is no hitch.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The Russian Government has issued a circular rebuking the newspaper for construing the Tsar's speech to the Zemstvoists as promising the establishment of a National Assembly on a constitutional basis.

The Tsar simply meant a Convocation strictly in accordance with the fundamental laws of the Empire.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

Yesterday's Government Circular has blasted the high hopes of the Russian Liberals and induced gloomy forebodings.

A general strike has been proclaimed at Lodz yesterday. Intermittent fighting was going on the whole day and barricades were erected in the streets which the troops stormed. Fifty rioters were killed and two hundred wounded. The town is in a state of revolt.

LATER.

The latest news from Lodz states that 130 were killed yesterday and a hundred wounded.

Forty-one died in the night in the hospitals which are overflowing. Fighting was continued today and eighteen were shot and wounded till noon.

The dead are being hurriedly removed to the cemeteries in Municipal dust carts.

Work was suspended at Warsaw yesterday on the occasion of the trial of the bomb thrower of last March.

The Russian Warship Bayan has been successfully refloated.

## ORDERS TO THE DNIEPER AND RION.

### Britain to be Obeyed.

Reuter St. Petersburg says that the outcome of the British representations is that British warships will be despatched to convey orders to the "Dnieper" and the "Rion" to cease interference with the shipping and to return immediately.

## A TWENTY MILLION STERLING LOAN.

### For the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The House of Commons Committee of Ways and Means has adopted a resolution authorising the raising of loans not exceeding £20,000,000 (sterling) on account of Railways in India.

Mr. Brodrick intimated that this was mainly for the purchase of the Bombay and Baroda line.

## THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

### An Unsatisfactory Position

LONDON, JUNE 23.

It is intimated at Berlin that M. Rouvier's note is not regarded as satisfactory.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

Reuter wires from Fez that a meeting of the Council of Nobles approved the proposal of the Sultan for the construction of a harbour and telegraph station at Borjsaida, near the Algerian frontier, by a German firm.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

It is understood that the German answer to the French note will be presented in a few days, but Prince Rodolin will discuss the purport of the reply with M. Rouvier before the arrival of the answer.

The impression now prevails that France has no ground for apprehension and that a pacific solution is possible.

## COLLISION BETWEEN A CRUISER AND A LINER.

His Majesty's cruiser Carnarvon bound to Gibraltar has collided with the German liner Coblenz. The Carnarvon has taken the passengers on board and towed the Coblenz, which is leaking, into Brest.

## THE SHORTAGE OF CAVALRY OFFICERS.

### A Committee Appointed.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

In the House of Commons Mr. Arnold-Forster said that a special Committee has been appointed to inquire into the shortage of Cavalry officers.

## GENERAL SIR NEVILLE LYTTELTON.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Arnold-Forster denied the resignation of General Sir Neville Lyttelton.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## LORD KITCHENER'S POSITION.

### "A Matter for Anxiety."

LONDON, JUNE 23.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Brodrick said that despite contrary opinion the Viceregal Council conceded Lord Kitchener's large demand.

The reorganisation of the military administration of India gives the Commander-in-Chief full powers and makes the Military Department a completely subordinate one.

It is understood that General Sir E. Elles thereupon resigned.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The "Times" says that the responsibility the re-arrangement imposes on Lord Kitchener is so heavy that the nation can scarcely regard the experiment he has initiated without some anxiety. We believe, it says, that on the whole the decision of Government is wise, but we cannot make light of the strong arguments of grave authorities against it.

## DEPARTURE OF THE KHEDIVE.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The Khedive has left London homeward bound.

Sir J. Rodd, Mr. Corbett, Lord Cromer and General Slade bade farewell to him at the station.

## CHINESE EXCLUSION LAWS IN AMERICA.

The Cabinet at Washington has debated the Chinese exclusion laws.

Mr. Metcalf, Secretary of Commerce, on being interviewed, said he hoped and believed that no misunderstanding would disturb the expansion of American trade in China.

## A DANISH TRADING COMPANY.

It has been decided at Copenhagen to start a Company to trade between Japan and Scandinavia.

## CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

Middlesex has beaten Kent by four wickets.

Yorkshire has beaten Warwickshire by 66 runs.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

Surrey has beaten Derbyshire by 235 runs.

Essex has beaten the Australians by 19 runs.

Sussex has beaten Cambridge University by 65 runs.

The match between Lancashire and Worcester was drawn.

The following is the County Cricket Championship table up-to-date :—

| | P. | W. | L. | D. | Pts. | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lancashire | 10 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 100·00 |
| Yorkshire | 12 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 60·00 |
| Sussex | 11 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 55·55 |
| Surrey | 11 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 50·00 |
| Leicestershire | 8 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 20·00 |
| Middlesex | 7 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 14·28 |
| Notts | 8 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 14·28 |
| Gloucestershire | 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 | –1 | –20·00 |
| Northamptonshire | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | –1 | –33·33 |
| Hampshire | 7 | 1 | 3 | 3 | –2 | –50·00 |
| Somerset | 7 | 1 | 4 | 2 | –3 | –50·00 |
| Kent | 5 | 1 | 4 | 0 | –3 | –60·00 |
| Derbyshire | 8 | 1 | 6 | 1 | –5 | –71·42 |
| Essex | 7 | 1 | 6 | 0 | –5 | –71·42 |
| Warwickshire | 8 | 0 | 3 | 5 | –3 | –100·00 |
| Worcestershire | 6 | 0 | 3 | 3 | –3 | –100·00 |

## THE STANDARDISATION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 24.

On the subject of the standardisation of weights and measures the Committee of the British Indian Association addressing Bengal Government remark that the impossibility of reducing them to a uniform standard has long been recognised. Customary rights, legal arrangements for payment of rent in kind and other rights of property are so closely interwoven with the local weights and measures in every part of the country that it would be hazardous to make any change for the sake of theoretical perfection and that the best policy of the Government in this respect is to leave the question undisturbed.

## "GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, JUNE 23.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Major Field, Assistant Judge Advocate-General of Burma, is posted Cantonment Magistrate at Ferozepore.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Munro, first Seaforth Highlanders, to be a Brigade Commander vice Major-General Penton vacated.

Conductor Newey, Indo-European Telegraph Department, is transferred to the Persian Establishment.

The following are permitted to retire Colonel :—T. H. Goldney with effect from 9th instant, and Col. A. R. Porter, with effect from the 13th ultimo.

Major Cox resigns his Commission in the Behar Light Horse.

## KING'S BIRTHDAY PARADE.

To-day being the day appointed for the celebration of the anniversary of the Birthday of his most gracious Majesty the King-Emperor of India, the troops in garrison will parade in review order, summer clothing, at 8 a.m. (weather permitting) as follows :—(1) At Colaba, the Royal Garrison Artillery and 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Regiment will be drawn up in line, at open order, facing East, at 12 paces interval. (2) On the General Parade Ground the 113th Infantry will be drawn up in line at open order, facing East. (3) At Vankola, Santa Cruz, the 104th Rifles will be drawn up in line at open order. The Infantry will fire feu-de-joie, while a Royal Salute of 31 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at the same time.

# THE GAMBLER.

BY

## E. H. COOPER.

(Author of "Mr. Blake of Newmarket," &c.).

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The comic element of turf gambling rarely appeals to anybody. The man who wins is occupied in counting up and spending in advance his gains—which he will probably, though this is irrelevant, lose, with a handsome sum in addition, next day, so that you may safely reckon that a man who has won one hundred pounds is already two hundred pounds to the bad. The ordinary spectator is occupied with his lunch, or with the ladies of whom he is in charge; while the man who loses has other business in hand, such as cursing, finding excuses for his defeat, and so forth. Sometimes, however, it must occur to a humorist who has won a little, but not too much, and is not greatly concerned about spending it, because he knows that next time he comes racing the fates will save him the trouble—it must occur to such a man that the spectacle of two horses running along a piece of grass, with fortunes, domestic happiness or unhappiness for years to come, crimes, and sometimes even lives, hanging on the question of which can run the fastest, and arrive at a certain place with his neck or head, or the skin of his teeth in front of the other, is about the most absurd which earth has to offer.

The humorist in question, however, requires all his philosophy when he is condemned to the company of one of the gamblers, who watch this spectacle. Amidst all moral sermons which have been written about him I have never seen nearly enough emphasis laid on the fact that the gambler is first and above all things a gigantic bore. I have passed many days of many racing seasons in his company, and I declare on my conscience that a bi-metallist lecturer is a gay and entertaining companion compared to the other person. At Monte Carlo he talks about runs of red and black till all life is "blue." At Newmarket he comes down to breakfast with eleven newspapers, and discusses the tips out of each of them till one longs for his whiting to choke him. He has not been out to see the morning gallops, because horses have no more interest for him than for a Parisian visitor to Chantilly. They are mere names and numbers, and for any interest he feels in the creatures, or anything he knows about them, the numbers might represent goats, camels, cows, or the petits-chevaux of Parame gambling rooms. After breakfast, he spends two hours in listening to tips, of which Newmarket High Street on a race day is a running river, and repeats them all to me with anxious speculation as to whether he had better back them. At the earliest possible moment he goes up to the racecourse, noting on the way a hundred signs and portents which may point to a winner. A girl passes us in a yellow dress and a black hat, and my friend consults his card to see what horses the Duke of Westminister is running; a pink rag is hanging out of the window with some black stuff above it, and the poor idiot is immediately convinced that the "pink and black cap" of Prince Soltikoff will be carried to victory. The cards of the professional tipsters, price one shilling, though the author is an intimate friend of half the owners on the turf, and all the trainers and jockeys, distract him again for a moment, and he arrives at the racecourse with a strong tip for every race, including several which have been scratched that morning.

He has hardly been in the Stand for five minutes before a small, white-faced man, with short hair and gaiters, and a general horsey appearance nods to him, and finally comes up to him.

"Fine day, sir. See you at Kempton last week, I think, sir?"

My friend admits the truth of the statement.

"See you back the favourite in the big race, I think, sir. I was very near telling you not to. I knew well enough that wasn't his journey. He's trained by a cousin of mine, who always lets me know when he means business."

"Really?" The poor gambler's face lights up with excitement. "Do you know of any thing this afternoon?"

"Well, I've been told something in the second and fourth races, but neither of them are quite certain yet. My friend mayn't be able to get his money on. I shall know directly after the first race, and if you stay about here I'll come and tell you. My friend's horse is a moral if he goes for it. There isn't another horse in the race that's worth a dollar a leg." My gambler answers with enthusiasm, and the benevolent gentleman who has opened up this glorious prospect of a straight tip from the trainer, continues kindly: "I'll tell you what I'll do for you if you like. I'm to put some of the money on for the stable, and if you like I'll put yours on with it. What sort of a bet will you have? Mind you, it's worth a plunge. Twenty pound each way? Well, directly after the first race you be waiting here with the money ready, and I'll put it on for you with the rest of the stable money."

Possibly I overhear enough of this conversation to frustrate this gentleman's simple and skilful scheme for stealing £40, or possibly the proposed victim has some glimmering of reason left. The £40 is divided between the favourites for the first and second races, both of whom win, and their backer walks on air. He treats himself and me to an enormous lunch, with the most expensive champagne he can find on the list and comes out of the luncheon rooms just as the horses are cantering down to the post for the Two Thousand Guineas. He has no bets to make now on the race, having backed Majestic for £100 each way some days ago, and put another £100 on The Robber for a place. We get a good place on the stand, and turn our race-glasses on to the line of more or less famous three-year-olds who are dancing about behind the starter's flag. The May, sunlight flickers on the gay-coloured jackets a west wind sweeps across the Heath, driving cloud-shadows along the Rowley Mile. The days of the starting gate are not yet, and the horses advance in a straggling dancing line to where Mr. Coventry is standing with his small flag. Two or three break away and gallop down the course, are stopped, brought back, turned into line again, amble sideways towards the starter, and when whip round, and go for a quarter of a mile at racing pace in the opposite direction. They are brought back again, and their jockeys are invited—not without comments—to keep their horses better in hand. At last the crowd in the Stands sees a perfect line formed, sees it advance slowly towards the starter, cries, "Now!" "Now!" in a hundred excited voices, and at last a great shout of "Off" rolls down the Stands and enclosures.

Directly the flag falls Jeremiah K. Barnes sends The Robber to the front at racing pace; he can stay the course from end to end, and an American trainer knows better than to give any subtle riding orders to his clumsy jockeys when he means business. Half a dozen horses, whose riders have been told simply to keep as near the Robber as they can, and in front of him if they can get there, go after Barnes at top speed, while the remainder come steadily on six lengths in the rear. At the Bushes the jockey on Majestic begins to push out from the latter ruck, thinking that if he wait till the front division is beaten, and begins to fall back, blundering and swerving as they come, he may not very easily get through. The moment is chosen with judgment, for Majestic, who runs very easily down hill, sails past six of the first detachment without an effort, and draws level with the Robber. At the Abingdon Mile Post Majestic and The Robber are level six lengths in front of their nearest attendants, and Barnes, hands have begun to move uneasily. White to the lips, and with his glasses fixed on the two horses, the gambler mutters hoarsely: "I've got the first and second! I win a thousand?"

Watching these two horses only, both of us are amazed to see Barnes suddenly look round, and then pick up his whip, while the other rider's hands begin to swing. We drop our glasses, as a thousand other spectators do at the same moment, and a great cry of excitement rings down the course. The horses are just rising out of the dip when suddenly, close, under the rails on the Stand side of the course, two outsiders have shot out of the group of beaten horses, drawn up to Majestic with scarcely an effort, and are now racing with him neck and neck. The great horseman who is riding Majestic snatches us his whip, and sits down to ride one of his finishes, the crowd cheering him frantically as he comes on. But a six-year-old child could tell you that the Two Thousand is a match now between the two outsiders. Majestic is pulled back. Barnes drops his hands and whip on The Robber's neck, two or three more horses go past them, one of whom manages to secure the place money for which he has been heavily backed, and my gambler looks round at me with a dreadful attempt at a smile on his ashen face.

"Majestic came too soon," he says, articulating the words with difficulty, and I agree politely, proffering a drink by way of consolation. We drink whisky and soda drearily, and find no consolation in it at all. A crowd of other angry backers are doing the same thing with the same result. Wrath is dry work. A tumbler in their hand, and a bottle at their elbow, is a part of the every-day dress of a regular better, and he would no more think of going far away from them than he would of going out without his trousers.

When fortune turns against a gambler and proposes to give him a bad time she has a way of doing her work very thoroughly. The poor idiot who is with me at Newmarket this Wednesday afternoon loses a few pounds on the next race and then, as he terms it, "goes for the recovery" on the fifth race. He plunges on a wretched American four-year-old who is merely out for an airing and whose trainer would skin his jockey alive if the horse was seen in the first three in any part of the race. The horse gets off last and stays there, the next race resolves itself into a match between the winner of last year's Cambridgeshire and a half-bred six-year-old, who is pulled out in order to make a race; my gambler backs the non-favourite for a preposterous sum on the chance of an accident and the accident does not happen. Then we go back to the hotel, and sit down to calculate what would have happened if the gambler had done anything, except what he has done; and in this profitable, if slightly lugubrious occupation we pass the hours till dinner-time. At dinner-time we plan the winning of more money next day.

This person is of course a shade less ridiculous and contemptible than the man who sits in a betting club in London, with a tape machine clicking out the runners at his elbow, a paper on which to write bets in front of him, and all round him the anxious murmuring voices of fools who are similarly engaged. My friend at least has got a certain amount of fresh air into his lungs, and has been mingling with a crowd of people, no inconsiderable number of whom would cheerfully at any moment tell him a few home truths about himself. Tape-betting and American racing-methods will smash the English turf at no very distant date unless the supporters of horse-racing will listen to reason, and allow these vicious, and totally unnecessary accompaniments of a great sporting institution to be suppressed.

A great philosopher—I think it was myself—has discovered that gambling is an incurable disease at the end of five years. I dot not mean to say that a man cannot be dragged off the race-course, and forced to give up betting at the end of that period, but the disease is in his blood for ever; its lassitude, earth-weariness, reckless extravagance ignorance of money value, and long, dull, stupid idleness, will never completely leave him. A goot many human lives have paid the price of the sport which goes on so gaily from March to November.

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Next Week:

STEEPLECHASING AND STEEPLECHASERS BY H. R. SARGENT.

## MOHAMADAN EDUCATION CONFERENCE.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALIGARH, JUNE 24.

A meeting of the Central Standing Committee of the Mohamadan Educational Conference held last night elected Mushiruddaulah Khalifa Mohamad Husain of Patiala as President of the next sittings of the Educational Conference to be held in December at Aligarh. Kaji Kabiruddin Ahmad, Barrister-at-Law of Bombay, was elected a member of the Central Standing Committee in recognition of his services to the Conference in its Bombay Session.

The finances of the College are in a flourishing condition the income for last year from grants, tuition fees, and other sources having been Rs. 1,24,047 which surpasses the preceding year by Rs. 12,636, while donations and subscriptions for the buildings, &c., amounted to Rs. 1,23,499, an increase of Rs. 50,000 on the preceeding year. The Curzon Hospital, Lytton Library, Bask Manzil and other important buildings have been finished thus completing the right and left wings of Strachey Hall.

His Honour the Lieut-Governor visits Aligarh on the 7th of August, when he will lay the foundation stone of the Nawab Faz Alikhan's boarding house for which the Nawab has granted Rs. 28,000.

## PARSI MATRIMONIAL COURT VACANCY.

### MEETING TO ELECT CANDIDATES.

SURAT, JUNE 25.

The Bombay Government having asked Sardar Davar Edalji Khursedji Modi, head of the Parsi community, through the Collector to submit the names of one or more eligible Parsis to fill the vacancy created by the death of Colonel K. S. Nariman, a delegate of the Matrimonial Court, a meeting of the Parsi Anjuman was held to-day under his Presidency at Davar's Daria Mehel when the names of Mr. Bezonji Manekji Vakil, Doctor Nasarvanji Novroji and Mr. Khusarubhai Nasarvanji Beheramandkhan were unanimously agreed to for submission. A vote of thanks to the venerable gentlemen Sardar Davar Edalji terminated the meeting.

# THE KITCHENER VICTORY.

## LORD CURZON'S DESPATCH.

## DEFENCE OF DUALISM.

## "A MILITARY AUTOCRACY."

## LORD KITCHENER'S REPLY.

### "THE IMPERIAL POINT OF VIEW."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 23.

The following is practically the full text of Lord Curzon's minute:—

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has addressed us in a minute of extreme importance. He desires to remodel the military organisation of the Government of India and he has introduced the subject by a striking reference to the dangers which threaten our North-West Frontier. Lord Kitchener will, I am sure, admit without hesitation that the Government of India are fully alive to the increasing gravity of the military position. Upon the necessity of adequate preparations there exist two opinions amongst us, and with his valuable help we are endeavouring day by day to improve and strengthen the weapon which may enable us to confront the danger when it comes. But we must be careful lest we are led away by the very magnitude of the issue to mistake its character, and to arrive at false conclusions with regard to it. It would be a fatal error to destroy an agency which may have such crucial work to perform unless we have full reason to be convinced that it is not suited to its task and that a more efficient substitute is forthcoming, and this is the problem which we are now invited to discuss. Lord Kitchener's minute is a sustained indictment of the military administration of the Government of India during the last 20 years, and it culminates in a proposal to abolish that system and to replace it by a new and wholly different organisation. Under this scheme the Military Department and the Military Member would disappear, and the Commander-in-Chief would emerge as sole adviser of the Government of India in military matters, the sole Military Member of Council and single head both executive and administrative, of the Indian Army. It is not the first time that proposals of a similar nature have been heard. The relations of the Commander-in-Chief to the Military Member of the Supreme Council and the best method of conducting the military administration of this country have been discussed at intervals since the appointment of the Army Organisation Commission in 1879, and have elicited opinions of the most competent authorities, both military and civil who have been in the service of the Government of India during that time. They have been reviewed in exhaustive minutes by Viceroys, such as Lord Lytton and Lord Dufferin, by Commanders-in Chief such as Sir F. Haines, Sir D. Stewart and Lord Roberts, by Military Members such as Sir E. Johnson, Sir G. Chesney, Sir H. Brackenbury and Sir E. Collen. They have further been made the subject of enquiry by independent bodies such as the Commission already referred to, and in a less degree by the recent Welby Commission. On all these occasions without exception the result has been a confirmation of the existing system, which may be said therefore to the supported by a consensus of authority almost unprecedented in the history of military administration. Conclusions thus arrived at are now disputed in toto by an authority in whom all recognise one of the foremost living masters of the science of Military Government as well as of War.

On the other hand the Hon. Military Member, Sir E. Elles, has replied to the Commander-in-Chief with great fulness contesting the justice of the latter's remarks, defending the department over which he has presided with so much ability for four years, and severely criticising Lord Kitchener's constructive proposals. The civilian Members of Council are placed, therefore, in a position of no small responsibility, for they are called upon to decide between two sets of opinions irreconcilable with each other, though in each case defended with great authority and force and involving fundamental principles upon which the Government of India is based. I feel less reluctance in offering an opinion on the subject than, as a civilian, I should otherwise have done, from the fact that having been the head of the Government of India for a longer period than any Viceroy since the present system was started, I have enjoyed somewhat unusual opportunities of watching it in operation and I have assisted to work it with three Commanders-in-Chief and with two Military Members and I have seen it applied to circumstances both of peace and of war. It is true that the latter have not included war with a great European power. That is a test which in the nature of the case it is difficult to provide, for although it is noticeable that a system closely analogous to it at any rate in structural principles, has not proved incompatible with the brilliant victories recently achieved by the armies of Japan. Not that I have any desire to examine or to defend our Indian methods by foreign or by continental analogies. I have observed in discussion on both sides during the past quarter of a century a frequent inclination to contend that Indian practice is or is not on all fours with that which prevails elsewhere. Such arguments appear to possess little value for they are apt to ignore the cardinal fact that the Government of India, of which our military system is only a part, is itself without parallel or analogy in the world, and in so far as they seek to apply examples of European countries they forget that those examples have as a rule been evolved from one or other of two conditions neither of which pertains in India, viz., the existence of a Parliamentary Government as in England, or the personal part in military administration that is played by the sovereign, as in Russia and Germany.

Neither does it seem to be of practical value to argue the matter from the abstract stand-point. It is easy to contend that a dual system must be pernicious and will not stand the test of emergency. This depends upon the materials of which the dualism is composed, and their constitutional and personal adjustment to each other. Dualism of some sort enters into every branch of British administration which has invariably sought to divide favour and to prevent the abuse of authority by the provision of adequate safeguards. The Government of India is itself a most notable illustration of such a dualism in the respective parts that are played in it by the Governor-General-in-Council and the Secretary of State-in-Council. By these means a check is provided against the creation of an autocracy which, in the case of military matters, is more dangerous than elsewhere owing to the difficulty experienced by the civil power from lack of professional knowledge in exerting efficient control.

I am not, therefore, myself impressed with the argument that it must be an unwise or unsound thing to submit the proposals of the Commander-in Chief in India to independent military criticism before they are accepted by Government. The sole criterion appears to me to be what is the best method of enabling the Governor-General in Council who is by statute invested with the supreme command of the Army in India (a power which I consider that it would be disastrous to subvert) to conduct the military administration of this country in times of peace and to control military operations in war. Objection to the theoretical symmetry of our system would not weigh with me if I felt that it was yet the best available instrument for the purpose in view. Indeed that theory may not be an infallible guide as is illustrated by the fact, to which the Commander-in-Chief has alluded in his minute, that almost immediately after arriving in India he submitted to me proposals for a complete reconstruction of our system of Military Administration which could not at that time have been based upon experience and which were not identical with those that we are now discussing.

I propose, therefore, to confine myself to the practical working of the existing system as it has been represented by Lord Kitchener, and as it is known to myself. In paragraph 4 of his minute, Lord Kitchener draws a picture of the relative positions of the Commander-in-Chief and the Military Member whom he describes latter as an independent authority introduced into the Government of India to deal with all military matters (as though up to a certain point the Commander-in-Chief had been supreme and had then been superseded, which is not the case) as being really omnipotent in military matters, and as having power to interfere with the decisions of the Commander-in-Chief or to prevent his wishes being carried out even in questions of discipline and training. Conversely the Commander-in-Chief is described as being unable to issue orders for the movement of troops or to introduce any but trifling improvements in any of these matters, (in the distribution, discipline, training, and the efficiency of the army) without the previous sanction of the Military Member; that it is impossible to formulate or carry out any consistent military policy, that no needed reform can be initiated without being subject to vexatious and for the most part unnecessary criticism and that the two officers in the Army Head Quarters and the Military Department have been trained to unfortunate jealousy and antagonism. Incidentally it is added that they occupy separate buildings. If I thought that gave a fair impression of the facts I should be the first to press for immediate and drastic reform but I am compelled to state with all respect that I am unable to recognise the correctness of the picture either in outline or in detail, and the most conclusive refutation of it is furnished, in my judgment, by the experience of Lord Kitchener himself.

Little more than two years have elapsed since he came to us with an authority and reputation, second to none in the British Army when we recognized the enormous advantage that was certain to accrue to India in the application of his abilities and experience to our military problems, and I assert without fear of challenge that my own aim and that of every one of my colleagues, including the Military Member, has been to smooth his path and to facilitate the execution of the great task which with characteristic energy he at once took in hand. Wherever the existing regulations or practice seemed to raise trivial or unnecessary obstacles we modified them; we stopped the noting by junior officers of the Military Department upon proposals emanating from the Commander-in-Chief which was said to be a cause of offence; we transferred the issue of all Indian Army Orders from the Military Department to the Commander-in-Chief; we gave him an officer as financial adviser, and we are about to transfer to him the executive control of the supply and transport corps. These are only casual illustrations which could easily be multiplied; we have in fact endeavoured to facilitate, the execution of Lord Kitchener's plans by every means in our power. The result has been that within less than two years he has carried through a series of reforms that would have more than filled an ordinary quinquennium and that will stamp his name indelibly upon the military history of this country.

### TWO YEAR'S WORK.

I have a list of measures which have been put forward by him and accepted by the Government during that time the number of which is nearer to 100 than to 50 and which include such important proposals as the increase of the native army reserve, an altered procedure for examination and a revised system of promotion in the Indian Army, the revision of Military leave rules for the institution of a Staff College at Quetta, large changes affecting the training and appointment of Staff officers in India, the reconstitution of Regiments, surveys for frontier Railways, an increase of British officers, re-armament on an unprecedented scale and finally a complete re-distribution of the army and re-organisation of commands which is without doubt the largest military measure that has been attempted in India since the mutiny. In carrying out these measures the Commander-in-Chief has received the support of the Council and of the Military Department in a degree unequalled in the history or out Government.

It is within my knowledge that doubts and objections seriously entertained have over and over again been waived in deference to his urgent wishes and from a desire that full scope should be given to his reforming energy, and that he should now turn round and pen a minute, from which the ordinary reader would undoubtedly draw the inference that His Excellency had been hampered and obstructed at every turn is to me as great a disappointment as it is a surprise and I am obliged to state that his indictment in this respect is, in my opinion, without foundation even in the small matter of departmental officers.

I think it desirable to correct what must be an erroneous impression. We have now a commodious building at Calcutta in which the two military offices are housed on separate floors of the same edifice so that personal communications can be exchanged between them by ascending or descending a flight of stairs, while at Simla the two offices adjoin each other, and are not separated by an interval of more than 50 yards. There is another respect in which I cannot accept the correctness of the picture presented to us. In every well conducted Government there are means, not necessarily formulated in statutes or in regulations, by which business is despatched and the smooth progress of administration is secured but it might be almost inferred, from the Commander-in-Chief's minute that the military administration of the Government of India is a focus of perpetual dissension. I dissent wholly from any such implication. There have, I believe, been times in the past when the relations between the various military authorities or between the head of the Government and one or other of them have been strained.

It has been my good fortune throughout my administration to be an entire stranger to any such experience myself, and during the greater part of it to be unaware of its existence among my colleagues. The Viceroy does not in practice take the opinion of the Military Member to the exclusion of the Commander-in-Chief or vice versa. No subject of military importance can be raised on which the Government of India is not placed in possession of the views of both. If the Military Department submits any proposal or criticism upon which the opinion of the head of the army is desirable from its origin or should there be a disagreement between the two Military advisers of the Government, the Viceroy consults them, in combination, and should the matter not be thus composed it is taken to Council and decided after a general discussion. I do not know of occasions upon which the slightest attempt has been made to encroach upon the legitimate prerogatives of the Commander-in-Chief and as regards the particular cases believed to be alluded to in his Minute it appears to me that the Military Member has offered a convincing reply. Not only however does the Commander-in-Chief's complaint appear to me to be unjustified by the facts, but it is based in my opinion upon a complete misconception of the constitution of the Government of India. The Military Member does not criticise or accept or refuse his proposals as an independent military authority, but as the constitutional representative of the Government of India, and he has no other functions and no other existence. I have already observed that the Government of India is invested with the Supreme control of military affairs. The terms of the Charter Act of 1833 are remarkable in their wideness. "The superintendence, direction and control of the whole Civil and Military Government shall be and is invested in the Governor-General-in-Council." This being so the Government must possess an office and a ministerial establishment and an officer of high rank at the head of the department for the purposes of communication with the Secretary of State for the issue of orders for the maintenance of the continuity of the administration and for the necessary adjustment of military requirements with other branches, and more especially with the financial branch of the Government. The head of that department may be either a soldier or a civilian. In some countries he is the latter, in the majority the former. In India it has been considered wise

that the Government in administration of so vast and complex a machine should receive the guidance of a Military officer in preference to that of a Civilian and if a soldier were no longer appointed to the post his place must be taken by a civilian, a conclusion which was clearly foreseen by Lord Lytton, the only Viceroy who has advocated the abolition of the Military Member. When therefore Lord Kitchener proposed to destroy the latter without ever substituting a civilian in his place his proposal is in reality not to disestablish an individual or even a department, but to subvert the military authority of the Government of India as a whole and to substitute for it a Military autocracy in the person of the Commander-in-Chief. That such will be the result is, I think, abundantly clear. In paragraph 12 of his Minute, Lord Kitchener explains that he would transfer to the Commander-in-Chief the whole of the services (transports, remounts, food, clothing, armaments and ammunition of war) now under the Military Member. In paragraphs 27 to 30 he sketches in outline his new scheme of administration. The Military Department has now entirely disappeared and there stands forth as supreme head of the substituted organization, the Commander-in-Chief and the War Member of Council. Every branch of the Service and every Military Department of Government will be subordinate to him, every officer will look to him alone for orders, for prospects and for promotion; the advisory Council who are to co-operate with him will be a Council, not of colleagues or equals, but of subordinates and the Commander-in-Chief will not only be the source of all initiative but the sole instrument of execution and no curb of any sort will exist upon his authority except such as is supplied by the check, in financial matters, of the Financial Department and the final authority, in cases requiring Government sanction, of the Government of India and these ostensible safeguards will be of little avail since the Government will be left without the expert assistance and advice which are essential to render them effective.

In one respect I am entirely on the side of Lord Kitchener. I concur with him in holding that it would be the greatest mistake to abolish the post of Commander-in-Chief in India. That Office has been invested by long prescription with the highest authority, dignity and importance and it is required for the sake of the effect produced upon the British and Native army alike, upon the Indian Princes and upon the neighbouring States. I would not be a party to any diminution of its prestige, and moreover I hold most strongly, differing herein from the report of the Army Commission of 1879, that the Commander-in-Chief ought invariably to be a Member of the Cabinet or Executive Council of the Governor-General. I urged these views in a recent case where an eminent soldier was not permitted to sit upon the Council during the year for which he was acting as Commander-in-Chief and I deeply regretted the unfavourable decision. The Indian army cannot but feel a sense of injury and perhaps, also a lack of confidence in its chief if the latter even though only officiating is not thought fit to be a Member of the Council of the Viceroy. During my term of office the Council have derived the greatest assistance from the presence at their deliberations of the Commander-in-Chief for the time being. As executive head of the Army his views upon all questions affecting it ought in my judgment invariably to be heard by those whose duty it is to decide, while his opinions on questions of policy and strategy are usually those of the highest military authority in the country. Never has the advantage of his presence been more conspicuous than in the case of Lord Kitchener who has brought to our counsels a range of experience and knowledge rare even in the illustrious list of Indian Commanders. Nevertheless I hold not less strongly that the Commander-in-Chief ought not to be the sole Military Member of Council or the sole Military adviser of the Government. Lord Kitchener has more than once employed in his Minute an analogy that appears to me to be misleading and to rest upon a misunderstanding of the essential difference between civil and military affairs. He asks why it is not thought necessary to have a dual control in our civil administration, the answer is that the control is already multiple. There is no resemblance between the functions exercised by the Home Member of our Government and those which he desires to arrogate for the new Commander-in-Chief. The Home Member does not govern the country as the Commander-in-Chief would govern the Army nor does he dominate the civil as the Commander-in-Chief would dominate the Military Administration. The Home Member is controlled at every turn; (1) by the influence of the local Governments who are the heads of the local administration in a sense that would never be permitted to any Generals of command; (2) by his civilian colleagues who possess an experience as well as a power equal to his own; (3) by the head of the Government to whom every question involving a decision of any importance is referred and (4) by the Council as a whole, even the non civilian members of which are frequently competent to offer an opinion on civil affairs. Lord Kitchener says it has never been explained, why a single official at the head of the Army should be more likely to embark on rash and ill-considered measures than the single head of any other great department of the State. If the explanation has not been offered, it is surely because the charge has never been made, but it is quite easy to explain why a single military head, if he were to propose such measures would be more difficult to control and would constitute a greater danger than a single civilian. The reason is that discipline in the military branch of the service is interpreted in a wholly different sense from the discipline in the civil branch. In both cases it means loyal obedience to orders, but in the former it means also in a peculiar degree the subordination of private judgment to the higher authority. The present system provides an opportunity of hearing two sides of a case and military questions like others are capable of having two sides particularly in instances where a Commander-in-Chief may not happen to possess Indian experience and where it is of supreme importance that the point of view of Indian tradition and practice should receive the Commander-in-Chief's attention. I am far from saying that under the organisation proposed by the Commander-in-Chief these would be intentionally ignored, (but I do say that their chance of full consideration would be dangerously weakened, that criticism would be stifled and subdued, that what the Commander-in-Chief thought might not be what the entire military organization would tend to think and that the Government of India would be deprived of the opportunity of hearing the different aspects of a case, for by the time that it reached them all dissent would have been eliminated and they would be in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief in a sense absolutely impossible in the case of civil administration. This is indeed, in my view, the greatest danger of the proposed change. It may, at first sight, seem paradoxical to contend that one Military Member-in-Council would be more powerful than two and yet unquestionably this would be the case for military affairs are so largely a matter of expert knowledge, and civilians are, as a rule, so loath to offer an opinion upon them that the proposals of the Commander-in-Chief when submitted to them could hardly be contested except by the assumption of a knowledge or authority which they would be the last to claim. Upon the Viceroy would in practice be thrown the entire brunt of accepting or rejecting the proposals of his principal colleague. If he sided with the Commander-in-Chief the matter would in all probability be carried and if he opposed him an opportunity for undesirable friction would be introduced.

At present if the Military authorities-in-Council are united it is scarcely conceivable that the case will be contested on military grounds, and it will be because of political, financial or administrative considerations that the proposal is rejected if it be rejected at all, if they disagree. The Council has no greater difficulty in pronouncing between them than is felt by any jury that has listened to opinions of rival experts. In the interests of my successors no less than of myself I deprecate a change that would throw upon the Viceroy a responsibility which the head of the Government ought not to be asked to assume. In any case it must immensely aggravate his anxiety and labours. If he were a strong Viceroy he would incur the risk of finding himself in conflict with his Commander-in-Chief, if he were a weak Viceroy he would be the tool of the latter and military considerations would tend to sway the counsels of Government and to dispense the revenues of the State. As was clearly foreseen by Lord Dufferin, with whose masterly Minute on this subject I am in entire agreement, under any such arrangement the Viceroy would be without any adviser save the representative of the army who would be more specially interested in pressing proposals involving expenditure, of changes in organisation and the revenue of the country would be at the mercy of the Commander-in-Chief.

It would not be difficult for me to name instances within my own experience in which the Viceroy has been saved from what might have been serious mistakes by having a second military adviser of high rank and authority to whom to turn. I have known military proposals put forward at the Army Head Quarters which were inconsistent with the fundamental principles of the policy of the Government or with the facts of the situation and a department which is charged with the custody of the records and traditions of Government can issue a warning against any such errors. The chain of subordinate authority proposed by the Commander-in-Chief could not be trusted to offer any such safeguard since the corresponding officers under the existing system have in cases referred to failed to supply it. Let me take first an ordinarily probable illustration. We will suppose that some large scheme emanates from the Commander-in-Chief upon a policy of which a decision is first required. This will be referred to the Viceroy with a powerful imprimatur of its author. Unless he is himself an expert in the matter how is the Viceroy to learn that there may be more than one aspect of the case. It will be useless for him to send for any of the subordinate officers in the new department, who will already have assisted to prepare the scheme or will feel compelled by a sense of discipline to support it, and the Viceroy will be bereft of any independent opinion under this organisation and the autocracy of the Commander-in-Chief will be unchallenged. There is another drawback in Lord Kitchener's plan, which is not disposed of by his defence. The Commander-in-Chief's tours do not always or necessarily synchronise with those of the Viceroy and he may be absent from Head Quarters at other times and may visit parts of the frontier to which the telegraph does not penetrate or from which he cannot be hurriedly recalled. These tours are a valuable and essential portion of his duties.

Meanwhile the Viceroy has at his side the Military Member whose presence in these cases becomes indispensable. But even so business is apt to be seriously delayed and important questions at Army Head Quarters are suspended. If the Viceroy possessed but one Military adviser, and the latter were absent, as from time to time he must be for considerable periods of time, the organisation proposed by Lord Kitchener would doubtless do its best, but the head of the Government would be deprived of that authoritative Military advice which in a country like India ought always to be at his hand. If this is the condition of affairs in times of peace I view with even greater alarm the probable consequence in times of war. The Commander-in-Chief has avowedly propounded his plan in order to enable the Government of India to cope with a grave emergency and he has told us that he would shrink from conducting war without it. The importance of this statement I should be the last to minimise, but if his Excellency regards the prospect of a campaign from the military point of view of the Government of India, it is Government and its head in particular, even more than the Commander-in-Chief, who would be held responsible for success or failure and no reference to military advice could exonerate the remainder of the Government if they were to accept a scheme with their eyes open which they conscientiously believed would break down in the hour of trial. I cannot conceive that any Viceroy would consent to conduct a great campaign against a European foe with the machinery that is offered to him by the Commander-in-Chief. The latter having taken the field as, if he were a great soldier he would probably desire to do, the Viceroy would be left at a time of the gravest crisis with an acting Commander-in-Chief whom he had very likely never seen, who could know nothing of the work of the Government or the supreme control of Military affairs, who might not be in agreement with his superior officer in the field and who would be destitute of any authority or prestige except such as personal qualities might apply. In such a case the Military Authority and the competence of Government would be perilously impaired and in war as in peace the supreme power would presently be found in the possession of the real Commander-in-Chief. Speaking for myself I should respectfully ask to be excused from accepting any such responsibility. Lord Lytton himself was so impressed with the dangers of this situation that he made it an indispensable feature of his scheme that the Commander-in-Chief should not be long or frequently absent from the side of the Viceroy and should never take Command in the field.

### "TOO MUCH FOR ONE MAN."

I have so far regarded the case from the point of view of the policy and conduct of the Government, both in peace and in war, but it should also be considered in its effect upon the Commander-in-Chief. I believe the combined duties which Lord Kitchener desires to vest in the head of the Army to be beyond the capacity of any one man of whatever energy or powers. It is the function of the Commander-in-Chief in India to supervise the organisation, training, equipment housing, sanitation, officering, discipline, inspection and movements of the Army. He ought to know every division and brigade to be familiar with the principal officers, it is his duty to create a capable staff, to be responsible for appointments and promotions, to hold manœuvres and camps of exercise and to visit the frontiers. In addition he is head of the Intelligence Department and is the natural originator of schemes of military policy and strategy. When war is declared he is responsible for the mobilisation in the first place and for the subsequent conduct of expeditions and campaigns. In addition as an extraordinary Member of Council he must see all the papers and take a part in the entire business of the Government and he is even called upon to be present at the meetings of the Legislative Council. This is more than enough to fill the entire time of a single man and that he should be able to assume in addition the control of all the administrative and spending departments, the conduct of the correspondence with the Secretary of State and local Governments, of communications with other departments and of legislation when required in Council, the preparation and defence of the budget as well as the great mass of routine that must under any system be connected with the administration of so large an army spread over so vast an extent of country and so variously composed would be, in my opinion, to expect the impossible.

If any man were capable of such a burden it would be the present Commander-in-Chief but I believe it to be in excess of human capacity and I confidently assert that no concentration of authority approaching it is attempted in any country, possessing an army of similar size and compositeness, in the world. Moreover the administrative systems are not constructed in order to test exceptional men, but to be worked by average men. If the proposal of the Commander-in-Chief were to be accepted it is conceivable that as long he remains in India it might enjoy a temporary vitality but I hazarda confident prediction that it would not long survive his departure. I am encouraged in stating the views which are recorded in this minute by the knowledge that with the single exception of Lord Lytton they have been shared by every authority, whether Civil or Military, possessing long experience of Indian Government and the army who has written upon the subject. Lord Lytton also desired to destroy the Military Department but for a different reason. In his own Military secretary he essayed to create an adviser who would enable him to dispense altogether with departmental assistance. Nor am I aware of any public opinion in this country where military affairs are discussed with any such eager interest in favour of the suggested change. Such a desire may exist in the immediate surroundings of the Commander-in-Chief, but I have seen no trace of it elsewhere. In the course of six years I have never heard it advocated either in public or in private either officially or in the Press and if the suggested reform were so vital to our administration is it credible that it should so long and so completely have escaped attention. With great reluctance therefore but without hesitation I am compelled to advise against the acceptance of the Commander-in-Chief's proposals. This is the first occasion on matters of first importance on which I have dissented from him, but larger issues than the authority or views of any individual are at stake. In my view the entire constitution of the Government of India in relation to Military matters is involved and it is our duty to consider the position of the Government as a whole, as well as of the Military Commander and of our successors as well as ourselves. With a sufficiency of tact and conciliation I believe that the present system can be worked both efficaciously and harmoniously. Either it or something like it appears to me to be essential to the proper Military and Political Administration of the Indian Empire. Any reasonable reform or re-adjustment in it we would willingly consider, but no such proposals are before us, and the Commander-in-Chief in designing his new edifice is not satisfied until he has completely demolished the old. I cannot recommend that it should be swept away on this single and unsupported indictment or that there should be substituted for it an organisation which will, in my opinion, be injurious to the administrative continuity of efficiency and control in time of peace and will expose us to even graver risks in time of war.

### LORD KITCHENER'S COMMENTS.

Lord Kitchener's minute of dissent attached to the Government of India's despatch emphatically reaffirms that urged in his minute and says:—

"Some attempt has been made to dispute my facts but in my opinion without success. My assertions have been contradicted but not, I think, disproved. My arguments remain uncontroverted and are, I believe, incontrovertible. I adhere therefore to everything that is contained in my memorandum and it follows that I entirely dissent from the accompanying despatch." It goes on to say:—"I would like to disclaim absolutely the conclusion arrived at by my colleagues that my proposals involve a Military autocracy or despotism or contemplate any weakening of that absolute control of all military matters which is and must remain vested in the Governor-General-in-Council. I recommend that that control should be exercised through a different channel, but no one recognises more fully than I do the necessity for maintaining the control itself unimpaired. I do not admit under my proposals that the Government of India in general or the Finance Department in particular will find any difficulty in obtaining all technical advice and assistance which they can possibly desire." It concludes: "This is not merely a local matter involving Indian interests alone. The question is one of vital importance to the Empire at large since in the only great war on land in which we are likely to be engaged, whilst the resources of the Empire will be placed at the disposal of India, the war will be carried on under the Indian Military Administration. If that administration is capable of discharging the obligation which such an addition to its duties and responsibilities will demand, our resources properly organized should prove equal to the task and sufficient to ensure victory to our arms; but if the administration proves unequal to the task, and I believe that as at present organised it will prove unequal to it, the effects of the disaster which will inevitably follow will be in no sense local, but will be co-extensive with the Empire itself. I therefore urge the consideration of this question not merely from the Indian but still more from the imperial point of view.

## THE KIRKEE MONSOON MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 24.

The meeting held at Kirkee this afternoon under the auspices of the R. F. A. was decidedly one of the brightest and best that has been held in that eminently sporting quarter for many a long year. The weather was comparatively warm during the afternoon, and unusually windy, but there was a great gathering on the course nevertheless and among the guests of Colonel Carter and the officers R. F. A. who who were "At Home" on the occasion were H. E. the Governor and Major-General Creagh. The racing right through was capital, no fewer than eight events having been run off, and the issues in each would have done credit to a more ambitious meeting. The following are the results:

Open Arab Stakes.—For Maiden Arabs 14-1 and under, W. I. 14-1 to carry 11 stone. Penalties—Winners of race value Rs. 50 and over, once 4lbs., twice 7lbs, oftener 12lbs. Distance,—5 furlongs.

Colonel J Forbes' ch a h Sapphire 10st 13lbs Capt Meynell 1
Captain Davie's g a h Lemond 9st 8lbs.....Bleach 2
Major Edward's g a h Kazban 10st 1lbs .. Owner 3

Also ran—Content, Baronet, Lemond and Musket Ruin.

Betting,—2 to 1 on Sapphire, 11-2 to 2 Kazban, 2 Lemond 4 to 1 the others. Won by a length, Half a length 2nd and 3rd.

1st Arab Polo Scurry.—For bona fide Polo ponies that have not previously won a Polo Scurry Race at Kirkee or any race value Rs. 50 or over, C W 10-7. Penalties: winners once 1st, twice 1-10, oftener 2-7. Distance,—2 1-2 furlongs.

Captain M Anderson's g a h Acorn 10st 7lbs. Mr Anderson 1
Major Edward's b a h Volunteer 10st 7lbs. Owner 2
Mr A Stewart's ch a h Prince Arthur 10st 7lbs. Owner 3

Also ran—Baicha, The Cingalee and Madeira.

Betting:—4 to 1 Acorn, 2 to 1 Cingalee, 2 to 1 Prince Arthur, 4 to 1 the others. Won by 2 1-2 lengths. Half and length 2nd and 3rd.

2nd Arab Polo Scurry.—For bona fide Polo ponies that have not previously won a Polo Scurry Race at Kirkee or any race value Rs 50 or over, G W 10-7. Penalties: winners once 1st, twice 1-10, oftener 2-7. Distance—2 1-2 furlongs.

R A Polo Club's g a g Grey Gooze 10st 5lbs. Mr Cooper 1
Captain Meynell's b a h Martinet 11st 7lbs. Owner 2
Mr Watkin William's b a g Pasha 13st...Owner 3

Also ran—Multum in Parvo, Fox and Toreador.

Betting:—2 to 1 on Martinet, 2nd Pasha and Toreador, 3 to 1 the rest. Won by 2 lengths. Neck between 2nd and 3rd.

Hurdle Race.—A Hurdle race for ponies 14-2 and under, Maidens over hurdles and a chase course Weight for age, class and inches. 14-2 to carry 11-7. Winners of a hurdle or chase value Rs 30 once 5lbs twice 10, oftener 1st. Winners of a flat race value Rs. 200 to carry 7lbs in addition. Allowances, Arabs 2st C B's 1st 7lbs Licensed Jockeys to carry 7lbs extra. Distance—1 mile 1 1-2 furlongs over 6 flight.

Mr C Bleach's be m Lady Cheltenham 8st 13lbs. Hoyt 1
Major Logan Hume's ch aus m Mary Jane 11st 11lb..... Mr Meywell 2
Mr P Fisher's b aus m Key West 10st. Mr Cooper 3

Also ran—Ratikeale, Pasha, Caesar, and Bull.

Betting—2 to 1 on Lady Cheltenham, Evens Key West, 4 to 1 the others. Won easily by several lengths.

Tae Guineas.—For Maiden horses W A and C raised 1-7, Penalties—once 10lbs, twice 14, oftener 2 stone. Winners of race other 7 lbs, in addition Distance.—1 3-4 Miles.

Mr A J R Kennedy's b aus Ariadne 10st 10lbs. Owner 1
Mr A J R Kennedy's b aus g Dawn 12st 7lbs. Mr Cooper 2
Mr D B Hale's br aus m Sticks 10st 10lbs. Owner 3

Also ran—Runaway Girl, Dundonald, Loch Mare

Betting—2 to 1 on Ariadne, 1 1-2 to 1 Runaway Girl, 3 to 1 others. Won by 2 lengths. Three lengths 2nd and 3rd

Hunter's Flat Race.—For Arab ponies 14-2 and under that have never won a race of any sort value Rs 40 or over W I 14-2 to carry 12 stone. Distance—1 Mile.

Mr C Bleach's Promise 10st 4lbs ... .....Owner 1
Mr W H Anderson's g a h Bushire 9st 6lbs. Owner 2
Major Edward's ch a g Ration 9st 3lbs Mr. Deane 3

Also ran—Moss Agate, Royal Fusilier, and Timoos.

Betting:—5 to 4 Promise and Ration, 2 to 1 ched others. Won by 1 1-4 length, Half a length 2nd and 3rd.

Distance Handicap.—For horses and ponies of any breed C W 10-7 Scratch horse to go. Distance—1 1-2 Miles.

Mr C Bleach's br aus m Rosmond 10st 7lbs. Mr Maynell 1
Mr C Bleach's b e m Lady Cheltenham 10st 7lbs. Owner 2
Mr D B Hale's g a h Jack Frost 10st 7lbs...Owner 3

Also ran—Kolapur, Little Mary, Maisie, Jack, Thomas, and Friar.

Betting:—3 to 1 on Rosmond, Evans Lady Cheltenham, 4 to 1 the others. Won by a length. Five lengths 2nd and 3rd.

Consolation Race.—A Weight Handicap for Arab ponies which have run and not won at this meeting Post entries in box 1-2 hour before race. Distance—4 1-2 furlongs.

Mr W William's Pasha 11st 7lbs.....Owner 1
Captain Davie's Lemond 11st 5lbs .....Owner 2
Mr Anderson's, Content 11st 2lbs.....Owner 3

Also ran—Kazban, Baronet, Batcha, and Fox.

Betting—Even Lemond, 4 to 6 on Kazban, 3 Pasha and others. Won by half a length.


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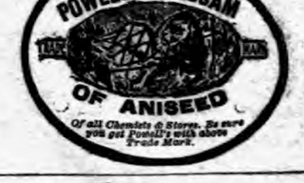


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*Referee*, September, 1899.

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# FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

## Trade with Japan.

## THE BRAZILIAN LOAN PROTEST.

## UNWARRANTABLE EXTRAVAGANCE.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

THE diplomatic and consular reports issued by the Foreign Office include one on the trade of Kobe and Osaka, Japan, for the year 1904, in which Mr. Consul Bonar deals with the effect of the war on the foreign trade of Japan. He says :—"One may well be astonished at the favourable showing made during 1904 by this trade, which reached its highest level since the opening of the country, and amounted to some seventy million sterling—a figure as large almost as that which represented the whole foreign trade of China for 1903. It is also an increase in value over the previous year of over eight million sterling." Japan retained on the whole command of the sea sufficient not only to preserve her foreign trade, but to allow it to expand to a record figure. During June and July her shipping commerce seemed to threaten almost to come to a standstill owing to the uncertainty of the law of contraband and its application by one of the belligerents. Confidence, however, was gradually restored, and by the end of 1904, the trade of Japan had assumed a thoroughly healthy tone, the majority of British business men probably having a profitable year, and that, possibly, to the exclusion of other nationalities. The prospects of British traders are good, says the Consul, so far as Japan is concerned. It is fairly certain that at Kobe, where one half of the whole of Japan's imports are handled, the import trade for the first six months of the present year will greatly exceed that for the corresponding period of lap year, and it may equal the whole of last year's import trade. In concluding a very detailed survey, Mr. Consul Bonar refers to the dockyard, railway, shipbuilding, and other progress which is being made, and mentions that Kobe boasts of a shipbuilding yard which is prepared, it is stated, to compete with any firm in the East or West in the matter of shipbuilding.

The accounts of the four principal Scottish mineral oil companies for the past financial year show improved results. At the beginning of the twelve months just ended the prices of all the companies' chief products were materially higher than they were a year previously, and the most optimistic expectations were formed as to the year's prospects. Unfortunately these were not realised, as the year had not well begun, when from one cause or another the prices of the various products began to give way until they all recorded substantial losses. Burning oil was reduced in price 1/4d. per gallon, which on the basis of an estimated production of 18,000,000 gallons means a loss in revenue of £18,750 per annum. A reduction of 3/4d. per gallon has also taken place in the price of heavy lubricating oils, which works out at an aggregate loss of £26,000 per annum. Other falls in the price of various products go to make up an estimated total loss of revenue of somewhere about £50,000 as compared with the highest point touched last year. The comparatively high prices secured in the early part of the year are reflected in the trading results, and the net profits of the four companies—Broxburn, Oakbank, Pumpherston, and Young's—amount to £307,542, an increase of £26,260. The increase in profits is pretty evenly distributed among the four companies, but only two have been able to improve upon the dividend paid on the ordinary shares in the previous year. These were Oakbank, which pays 15 per cent. as against 12 1/2 per cent. and Young's, which pays 6 per cent. as compared with 5 per cent. The other two companies have strengthened their position by increasing the reserve and report renewal funds. Of the total net profits 37 1/2 per cent. has been divided among the ordinary shareholders.

Matters are beginning to look much more serious, in regard to the Economic Bank failure affair than was at first suspected. A circular has been issued by the directors stating that the reason for the suspension was the continuous withdrawals of customers' accounts and the inability to obtain repayment of money on deposit with the Financial and Commercial Bank (Limited). It is also announced that the negotiations for transferring the business to another bank have fallen through, and after studying the statement of affairs prepared by Messrs. Ortcn, Attree, Son, and Co., it is not surprising that such negotiations, if they were ever seriously entertained have proved abortive. The only satisfactory feature we can discover is that the unsecured creditors represent only about half the amount shown in the last balance-sheet—£47,000 instead of £94,000. But the other disclosures in the auditors' statement are simply astounding. It appears that all the cash, with the exception of a trifling sum at the National Provincial, is deposited with the Financial and Commercial Bank, against which a petition for compulsory winding-up has been presented. As a matter of fact, it is an abuse of terms to speak of this money as a deposit, as the directors of the Economic Bank must be perfectly aware. It has been loaned against a job lot of securities not one of which enjoys a quotation, and it is certain that these cannot be realised to produce anything like the amount of the so-called deposit. As regards creditors, a nominal surplus is shown of £30,219, but there is a deficiency of nearly £20,000 as regards shareholders. It will be surprising if even the creditors escape without loss unless the directors can be held responsible for investing the funds of the bank outside the securities permitted by its articles. At any rate, it is now evident that the whole business must be very closely investigated.

Apparently the protest against the new Brazilian loan is not to be disposed of so easily as the representatives of the Government would like. The Rio de Janeiro Harbour and Dock Company states that the statement that the 2 p.c., tax (the specific security for the loan) is not affected, is misleading. The company maintains that the Government having broken its contract with the company entitles the latter to re-open the whole settlement. The point at issue is simple enough. The conditions upon which the company withdrew its protest in 1903 were clearly set out in its letter of June 11, 1903, to Messrs. Rothschild. The Government fulfilled these conditions, and then, five months later, by an armed force took away the most valuable part of the consideration, namely, the land on the Cabras Island. The only legal proceedings within the knowledge of the directors on which any decision has been given, is an ex-parte application by the Brazilian Government, of which no notice was given to the company. Of course, if the company has a genuine grievance, and cannot obtain proper redress in the courts of the Republic, it would be the duty of the Stock Exchange Committee to back its protest by every means in its power, and no doubt the question will be carefully and impartially considered from that point of view. Brazil has dealt so faithfully with its foreign creditors that we should be sorry to think it is committing a wanton wrong on this occasion.

With a vivid recollection of the difficulties arising from the notorious Reid Contract, the people of Newfoundland are apparently in a mind to examine fresh concessions very critically, and a vigorous agitation has been fomented against a proposed deal with the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company (Limited). At least, it seems to be vigorous and deadly earnest, from the amount of literature the opposition has issued on the subject. The company in question has obtained a concession from the Government of three thousand miles of the most valuable lumbering, farming, hunting, and fishing lands in the Colony, and the protestors state that the contract alienates for all time and for slight, if any consideration, that birthright of the people, which should be inalienable. We are not prepared to express a decided opinion on the subject, and presume that the Government of the Colony must have some good reason for its action in the matter, but there can be no harm worth considering in delaying the completion of the transaction till fuller explanations are forthcoming and we hope that will be the course adopted.

Great is the discussion aroused in the Stock Exchange at the Committee's latest contribution to the rules, subject though the additions be to confirmation at the end of the month. The brokers are not affected by the legislation, except indirectly, but it concerns the jobbers in every market. Limited partnerships, says the new rule, are only permitted between members or firms who each deal and settle their bargains in their own name. That is to say the jobber in one market who has a limited partnership with some other, in the same or another market, must deal in his own name and not in that of the man with whom he has entered into limited partnership. The small man, conscious of the benefit he will receive by dealing under the name of a well-known firm, opens a limited partnership with the firm and has all his bargains booked to them. The well-known firms are also advantaged by the fact that this arrangement enables them to have a representative of their own in some other section of the House to which the are, perhaps, otherwise debarred by they limitations as to the number of authorised clerks allowed to each firm. The benefit is mutual, but House law is practically broken with impunity. The Committee have set out to alter this state of affairs ; if they fail to meet with determined opposition it will be very surprising.

The publication of the United States Government report on the new cotton crop has been awaited with interest, but it has hardly furnished a surprise. The estimated reduction of acreage is 11·4 per cent, and it must be remembered that this reduction is calculated upon the original estimate for the season 1903-04, (31,730,000 acres) and not on the final estimate (30,053,700). In the case of the season 1903-04, too, there was a considerable reduction from the first estimate (28,907,000 acres) to the final one (28,014,860 acres). It may be asked whether in the case of the coming crop the estimate will have to be revised in similar fashion, but, though this seems probable enough it is impossible at this period to say whether the reduction will be as large as in either of the two preceding seasons. In such a late season as the present some considerable portion of the acreage may not be actually planted with cotton, when the estimate is made up, and those who furnish the particulars from which the conclusions are drawn must of course take this into account, even though the intention to plant with cotton may sometimes be abandoned ultimately. The average condition of the crop, given as 77.2 per cent compares with 83.0 per cent last year, 74.1 in 1903, 95·1 in 1902, and 85.8 for an average of ten years. This is not very bright, but there is plenty of time for recovery. There was a slight decline in the New York market on the publication of the report.

Discussing on May 23 the Bureau report issued yesterday, to which reference is made above, Messrs. Hubbard Bros. and Co., of New York, predicted a decrease in condition as well as in acreage, believing that the improved condition of the cotton crop east of the Mississippi as compared with last season would not offset the unfavourable comparison west of that river. This is the influence, they think, which has "converted the entire trade from the bear to the bull side" and has reversed the technical position of the market so completely that sharp reaction may be expected from time to time as the weather improves. Good weather after a long spell of rains will naturally bring realising sales, which "will find the market without buyers," but Messrs. Hubbard think that the surplus of nearly two million bales from this season's crop will be taken care of by the large forward purchases by spinners, and that the facts of reduced acreage and poorer condition may be depended upon to prevent any severe decline even under the strain of realising by bulls.

The expansion of Egyptian imports continues uninterruptedly. During April their value amounted to £E1,602,959, an increase of £E87,357 as compared with the same month last year. The most striking feature perhaps of these figures is that £E51,845 of the whole increase represents the advance in exports from England, which rose from £E521,879 in 1904 to £E573,724 last month. In the first four months of the year Egypt purchased from Great Britain merchandise to the value of £E2,146,677, as against £E1,962,977 in the corresponding portion of 1904. Cotton fabrics exhibit the greatest increase, whilst coal shows a sensible decline. The total imports into Egypt from the first of the year to April 30 amounted to £E6,441,459, an increase of £E640,342. It will thus be seen that of the grand total Great Britain has contributed almost one-third. Still more remarkable is the growth of Egyptian exports to England in April. There showed an increase of £E107,203, amounting to £E805,991, as compared with £E698,788 in 1904. It is of interest to note, in view of the sugar question, that £E50 073 of this increase was in sugarcane purchased by Great Britain ; onions account for an increase of £E33,262 and cottonseed for £E15,902. The depression in the value of the cotton exports has adversely affected the statistics of the export trade as a whole, the shrinkage being £E1,691,480 during the four months.

Shareholders in the various nitrate undertakings scarcely need to be reminded of the blessings which the combination has brought in its train. Their dividend warrants have lately been an appropriate reminder, and share values have also pointed in the same direction. Compared with the quotations during 1901, when the combine first came into operation, present prices show remarkable appreciation. The combination was only arranged for five years, and comes to an end in March next. The benefits secured have been substantially higher prices for the fertiliser, reduced working expenses, and a prolongation of the life of the grounds. By these means the profits have been larger, in spite of reduced output, and the process of waste in the assets has been much less serious. In order to earn a modest profit under the old order of things the grounds were being exhausted at a rapid rate, and the demand for labour—always keen enough—was accentuated. All concerned are looking forward to a renewal of the combination, and, though there is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip, there are so many obvious advantages to be gained from renewal that any other course is hardly conceivable. The matter will come under discussion in July, but no serious obstacles to a successful renewal of the combination are anticipated. Another strong point in its favour is the support of the Chilian Government, which recognises the advantages it has conferred upon the country.

Mr. Edgar Speyer read a most interesting paper on the National Finances at the last meeting of the Institute of Bankers. The thesis of his discourse was national, municipal, and individual extravagance and its effect on the present financial and commercial position. He showed that in the ten years ending March 31 next the Imperial expenditure will have amounted to £1,440,833,000, against £902,209,000 in the previous decade. The corresponding figures for municipal expenditure are £1,170,000,000, against aad £737,000,000, so that we get a grand aggregate for the past ten years of £2,710,000,000, as compared with £2,639,000,000 for 1886-96, an increase of well over one thousand millions. One effect of this is seen in a big reduction in the amount available for foreign investmestment. It is estimated, from the income tax returns, that such investments totalled £598,000,000 in 1881, £1,110,000,000 in 1891, and £1,206,000,000 in 1901. Thus in the ten years to 1891 the amount was increased by 512 millions and in the following decade by only 96 millions. These figures by no means represent our total investments abroad, but they afford a very fair idea of the general tendency. Mr. Speyer is of opinion—and we think most people will agree with him—that this state of affairs is responsible to a great extent for the check that commerce has received owing to the scarcity of capital, and the immense growth in rates and taxes handicaps trade in many directions.

## THE PUNJAB EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND.

THE following further subscriptions to the Punjab Earthquake Relief Fund have been received by the Bank of Bombay :—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amount already acknowledged ..... | 68 165 | 2 | 6 |
| Nusserwanji Bomonsha Mehtaji of Broach ..... | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| M. V. Mody ..... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Birthday ..... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Total ..... | 68,184 | 2 | 6 |

# ALIGARH COLLEGE CRICKETERS.

## PROPOSAL TO VISIT ENGLAND.

IF report speaks true the cricketing annals of that well-known and progressive Northern India scholastic institution, the M.-A.-O. College, Aligarh will receive new lustre and importance over the proposal to send a team of past and present students to England some time in the near future. That the idea is a perfectly feasible one Bombay lovers of the game, who witnessed the performances of the Aligarh College team in the cold season of 1903-04; will be quite ready to admit. Although the team that visited Bombay was not the strongest that the College can put in the field, it did well enough to warrant the assumption that, under favourable conditions, it would render a good account of itself in minor cricket at home and make acceptable the present proposal to organise a tour to England. Since the proposal was first mooted, about four months ago, a number of past students of the College have been quietly working up the scheme, and according to latest reports there is every promise of the necessary amount to finance the undertaking being forthcoming from supporters and admirers of the College throughout India. It would be strange were there any insuperable difficulties in the way of collecting Rs. 40,000 from the Mahomedan upper classes for a purpose so laudable, and it is satisfactory to know that even amongst those of their co-religionists who take no interest whatever in cricket or sport of any kind, the proposal of the Mahomedan students has met with a favourable reception, it being universally admitted that a tour to England would have an elevating and beneficial effect not to be calculated on the amount of success gained by the team in the cricket field. At present, however, beyond the fact that the idea has been well received and promises of support obtained from most of the principal Mahomedan magnates, no definite arrangements have been entered into or plans formulated as to the most suitable year for the team to visit England ; the kind of programme it would be advisable to have ; and the number and composition of the team. If the movement is successful and a team eventually visits England, cricket lovers in general and those connected with Aligarh College in particular may rest assured that it will be thoroughly representative and will include such players as Ahsan-ul-Hak, Ali Hasan, Shafkat Hosain, Syed Mahomed Khan, Masood Ahmed, Abdul Razzak, and several others who have occupied a foremost position amongst Indian cricketers.

# THE TAJ MAHAL CONCERTS.

THE third concert at the Taj Mahal took place on Saturday evening in the Dining hall, as a Cafe Chantant, when an excellent programme was provided for the audience which, though by no means as large as on the opening night, kept well up in point of numbers. Madame Ahrle contributed several good items including "Il Bacio" and "Tell her I love her So" an encore being demanded for the former, while a similar honour was accorded to Miss Mungavin for her rendering of "Sammy." Her other songs were "Last Night" (Kierulf) and "Because I love you," both of which were well sung. Mr. Hill was hardly so successful in his songs—"Father O'Flynn" "The Diver" and "A Bedouin Love Song" his attention to time being too lax. Mr. Gunn gave a couple of capital comic songs and Mr. Tyler also appeared as a comedian with success. "The Raphaels," Italian variety artists also made a reappearance and introduced some exceedingly clever new business. These concerts are a distinct acquisition to Bombay and it is sincerely to be hoped that they will be continued throughout the monsoon if not longer. But, despite Mr. Duche's excellent enterprise, it is to be feared that the supply of artistes in Bombay is rather limited.

# A DISHONEST REVENUE OFFICER.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, at the Bombay High Court, have disposed of an appeal in a case against Chanbasavgowda Lingangowda, a revenue officer, who was convicted by Mr. V. N. Sathaye, First Class Magistrate at Dharwar, of criminal breach of trust as a public servant and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to two months' further rigorous imprisonment. An appeal by the accused was dismissed by Mr. L. Crump, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by the Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare, appeared for the accused.

The charge against the accused was that on the 8th October last, while he was officiating as patel of the village of Jautli, in Dharwar District, he received Government money amounting to Rs. 85-15-0 on account of land revenue and repayment of takavi advances, but instead of bringing the money to Government account or crediting it into the Government treasury, he dishonestly, misappropriated it, and thus committed criminal breach of trust. It appeared that last October the Kulkarni of Jautli, Raghunath Balaji, went to Halligudi, a hamlet of Jautli, and collected Rs. 85-15-0 from cultivators on account of Government revenue and handed the amount to the patel of Halligudi with instructions to send it to the patel of Jautli. The money was accordingly sent to the patel of Jautli to be recused, who gave a written acknowledgement. It was the accused's duty to get the money entered in the Government accounts of the village and to credit it into the Government Treasury as soon as possible. But instead of doing so, the accused advanced Rs. 82 out of the amount to one Hampawa on the same day. It was not until two months afterwards when the Mahalkari who was then acting Mamlatdar of Gadag visited Jautli and enquired into the cause of arrears, that the defalcation was discovered and the money was brought to account. The accused admitted having received the money and failed to bring it to account but he denied having advanced it to Hamoawa or anybody else. Upon the evidence the Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him as mentioned above.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of the whole of the evidence, rejected the appeal.

# MR. CLAIRBORNE DIXON'S CONCERT.

ON Saturday afternoon in spite of the rain and heat a large number of people available themselves of the opportunity of hearing Mr. Clairborne Dixon sing at a concert given by him at the Cathedral Boys' School:—He was in particularly good form ; and deserves great credit for his rendering of Stuart's dramatic song "The Bandolero." Mr. Dixon possesses a powerful baritone voice which is highly cultivated. He has studied under some of the best masters, Santley amongst others, and has returned from England with the intention of teaching voice production, etc :—Several popular Bombay amateurs took part in his concert, Mrs. C. J. Michael's well-known contralto being heard to advantage in her two songs. "The Priceless Gift" by Hamilton Grey and, "Where'er you go" by Lord Henry Somerset. Miss Kabrajee received an encore for her rendering of "Vainkas Song" by Whistan. She has a pleasing soprano voice, and uses it with discretion. Mr. H. Harrington sang with great expression. His song "My Life for Thee" by Adams, being well received. Mr. Kabrajee also sang with good taste. Mrs. Waller kindly undertook to play the accompaniments and did her part excellently. Miss Walton performed her two piano-solos with brilliance. We hope to hear Mr. Dixon again, but he should wait till the weather is cooler before giving another concert. During these dog days people are not much inclined for concerts and he would command a better house.

THE Kaiser has sincere admirers in some parts of the globe at any rate, and according to the "Evening Standard" two wealthy Bombay merchants, S. and K. Kharas, father and son, who are enthusiastic admirers of the German Emperor, have arrived in Germany to hand their idol some valuable presents. They applied from Wiesbaden for a royal audience, but the Emperor refused to see them nominally on the ground of the illness of the Empress. They are about to return to Bombay, grieving for the Empress, and intend going back during the summer to make another attempt to present their gifts. Let us hope that whatever these gifts are, the donors will have the tact to see that they are bound in Morocco!

# FAREWELL TO MR. SANDERS SLATER.

## EULOGISING SPEECHES.

ON Saturday morning, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, gave over charge of his office as the Chief Presidency Magistrate to Mr. N. W. Kemp. Before Mr. Slater left the Court premises, there assembled in his chamber the members of the office staff of the Esplanade and the Mazagoan Police Courts to bid him farewell on his leaving Bombay for Europe by the P. and O. s. s. mail steamer "Egypt." Among those present were Mr. Kersandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate and Mr. A. W. Lester, the Chief Clerk.

Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, on behalf of himself and the whole staff of the Bombay Police Courts, begged leave to offer their sincere congratulations to Mr. Slater, on his appointment to the honourable post of Administrator-General of Bombay. It was, he said, with mixed feelings of delight at his well-earned promotion and regret at his severing his connection with this Court that they had assembled there to wish him a pleasant and happy voyage home. The uniform kindness with which he had all along treated them and the courtesy that he had shown towards all who came in contact with him had endeared him to all of them to such an extent that they were unable to express adequately their feelings of regret at his parting with them. They assured him that it had always been a pleasure to them to serve under him, and that their work was greatly lightened by the sympathetic treatment that he extended to them whenever it was needed. They sincerely wished him long life and prosperity and hoped that on his return from England he would continue to evince the same interest in them that he had hitherto shown. Speaking for himself Mr. Kersondas said, he could not let that opportunity go without saying that their relations during the four years that he had the pleasure of working under him as his chief had been so cordial that he felt that in his departure he was not only losing the company of a kind and sympathetic chief, but that he was losing the company of one whom he had all along considered not only a brother on the Bench, but also a sincere friend and adviser. On behalf of all present he once more wished him a happy voyage long life and prosperity. (Applause.)

Mr. A. W. Lester, Chief Clerk said, he endorsed all that he had been said by Mr. Kersondas Chabildas and added that it was gratifying to find that Government had, in some degree recognised the merits and conscientious services of one of their ablest officers in the Judicial Department. While congratulating him on his promotion they, their subordinates, felt that they were very much to be sympathised with on losing in him so kind and honourable a patron and so just and able a chief, and they could not but envy the department that would now be so fortunate as to have him as its head. Some of them had been in the service of Government for periods respectively of 20, 25 and 30 years, and they had had the greatest pleasure and inestimable privilege of serving under him for about twelve years, and he was sure, they could all say that this had been the happiest period of their service. During these years he had set them a noble example and they had seen much in him to admire and respect. For instance, his patience and benvolence ; his equable temper and affability his conscientious devotion to duty ; his just and considerate treatment of his subordinates ; and they could not forget his earnest desire and extreme willingness at all times to promote their interests. Many of them had on more than one occasion applied for higher appointments elsewhere and they had never been to him in vain for a recommendation, and in his anxiety for their welfare and in his kind-heartedness they had felt that he had often said too much in their favour and more than they had deserved. In conclusion he wished Mr. Slater a long and a happy life. (Applause).

### MR. SLATER'S REPLY.

In reply, Mr. Slater thanked Mr. Kersondas and Mr. Lester for the kind manner in which they had referred to him in their addresses. He took this opportunity of tendering his special thanks to Mr. Kersondas for coming to his relief whenever he was pressed with work As Chief Presidency Magistrate, the law had imposed upon him additional work of holding Marine Court inquiries and trying revenue suits brought against the Collector of Bombay, and whenever he was engaged in these special inquiries Mr. Kersondas very readily took up his ordinary work. Not only that, but there were occasions when happening to dispose of his own work earlier than he expected Mr. Kersondas offered to relieve and actually relieved him of some part of his work. For this help he considered it but due to Mr. Kersondas to thank him on that occasion. Addressing Mr. Lester and the staff, Mr. Slater said the clerical department of the Bombay Police Court was the most hard-worked department and was most exposed to criticism, both favourable and unfavourable. But he was glad to say that it had bravely stood the brunt of any criticism that had been levelled against it. He always found that the clerks did their work wholeheartedly. Whenever there was pressure of work they stuck to their desks till late in the evening and were never heard to murmur or grumble about it. Again, their devotion to duty sometimes led them to sacrifice their gazetted holidays also. In short, their assistance was such that he felt that he could not have got on with his work without their co-operation. In conclusion, he asked the staff to render the same assistance to his successor Mr. Kemp, that they had rendered him (Applause.)

Mr. Slater was then garlanded and presented with flowers. He then left the Police Court premises amidst cheers and good wishes, for the Ballard Pier, to embark on the P. and O. s.s. "Egypt." Members of the Police Court office-staff, pleaders and other personal friends of Mr. Slater appeared on the Ballard Pier to wish him bon-voyage and to see him off.

# THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presides at the Third Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, which commences tomorrow morning. There are in all ten cases committed for trial. Implicating twice as many prisoners, fifteen of whom are Hindus, three Mahomedans, and two Christians. One of the cases was committed by Mr J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate ; three by Mr. F. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate ; three by Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate ; two by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate ; and one by Mr. H. V. Cobb, Resident at Gwalior and First Class Magistrate. There is one case of murder, one of attempt to murder, one of dacoity, one of kidnapping a minor, one of counterfeiting King's coin, one of an unnatural offence, one of falsification of accounts and attempt to cheat, one of housebreaking and theft, and two of theft. The following is a summary of the calendar:—

1. Ganu Sonoo, committed by Mr. F. H. Dastur, on the 8th April last, for housebreaking by night and attempt to commit theft in a building.
2. W. Carroll, committed by Mr. H. V. Cobb, First Class Magistrate and Resident at Gwalior, on the 5th April last, for falsification of accounts and attempt to cheat.
3. Fazla Ilahi Fazle Kadar, committed by Mr. F. H. Dastur on the 19th April last, for an unnatural offence.
4. Abdul Mahomed, alias Husam Ismail, alias Ibrahim Alma committed by Mr J. Sanders-Slater on the 27th May last for theft.
5. Waiji Harsoo committed by Mr. Kersondas Chubildas on the 4th May last, for counterfeiting King's coin.
6. Victor O. Gomes, committed by Mr. F. H. Dastur on the 9th instant, for attempt to murder.
7. Joraji Amserji and ten other Hindus, committed by Mr. Kersondas Chubildas on the 3rd May last for dacoity.
8. Mahomed Jumabhai committed by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup the 20th instant, for murder.
9. Gowria Sanoo alias Babaji Sakharam committed by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup on the 21st instant for theft.
10. Maulial Amirial committed by Mr. Kersondas Chubildas on the 13th instant for kidnapping a minor and rape.

# MURDER OF A WOMAN IN BOMBAY.

ABOUT 10 o'clock on Friday night Tookaram Babaji, aged thirty, a hawker of Pansoupari, murdered a woman named Parvatibai aged twenty-five, by cutting her throat with a clasp knife, outside his room at Duncan Road. Tookaram suspected the woman of being on very intimate terms with a Marwari and on seeing her in the company of the latter rushed at her with the knife and killed her on the spot. The murderer was arrested instantly and handed over to the police. At an inquest held at the Morgue yesterday by Mr. Byrne, the Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder against Tookaram Babaji.

SIR HENRY THOBY PRINSEP, the last of the Haileyburians, who retired in April 1904 with over forty-nine years' service to his credit, has been engaged at Home in preparing his "magnum opus" for publication. It will deal with three generations in India, for the Prinseps served John Company a century or more ago, and the book when issued should be of exceptional interest. Sir Henry Prinsep's own "recollections" should serve to fill a goodly-sized volume, for he joined the Service when Lord Dalhousie was Governor-General.

# THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

PRINCIPAL SELBY of the Deccan College presided at the annual gathering of the Students' Brotherhood held on Saturday evening, at the Prarthna Mandir, Girgaum. There was a large attendance on the occasion.

The eleventh annual report of the Managing Committee was read before the meeting. The following are some extracts : "The Teachers Council is enlarged now and the following constitute the Council, (1) The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, B.A. LL.B. (2) Prof. N. G. Welinkar M.A. LL.B. (3) Mr. J. J. Vimadalal, M.A. LL.B. The Committee feel highly grateful to Mr. Vimadalal for consenting to serve the Brotherhood. He has like our other teachers been discharging his duties in a sincere and self-sacrificing spirit. "Weekly Classes were regularly held. The Hon. Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar continued his study in Tennyson's "In Memoriam," while Mr. J. J. Vimadalal continued to teach Principal Macmillan's book on the "Promotion of General Happiness." Prof. N. G. Welinkar gave a public lecture on 23rd April, 1904, on "The Students' Ideal" under the Presidency of Mr. James MacDonald ; he also gave a series of six addresses during the second Session. These weekly lectures are intended to instruct, to enlighten and to awaken earnest resolves for the leading of a better life ; but these meetings alone being considered insufficient, the Committee have made an attempt to organise a current Topics Circle thinking that the best and most lasting ethical work is accomplished by frequent meetings of small groups rather than by occasional large public gatherings. During the year under review six subjects were brought before the Current Topic Circle and discussed there. We have hitherto referred to the work accomplished ; we turn now for a moment to works that we wished to undertake but looking to our present means and capacities have refrained from undertaking at present. We refer to the proposals about an Ethical Conference and about a Building Fund for the Brotherhood. Both these plans have been wisely abandoned, yet not without a hope that these desires will prove to be the precursors of realities. With the view of collecting materials for the intended Ethical Conference we wrote to Miss Florence Winterbottom, the Secretary of the Union of Ethical Society in London, and to other persons and our appeal was answered by their sending us some very suggestive and useful literature of the Ethical movements in England. We tender our thanks to them for this and hope at a future time they and other ethical movements in India and elsewhere will co-operate in a still more practical way. Last but not least, our thanks are due to our self-sacrificing teachers who have been week after week doing their best to inspire in us higher thoughts with a view to ennoble and purify our lives. We assure them that their work is not in vain, but we appreciate the same both in theory and practice. Now before we conclude we wish to make an earnest appeal to all members and sympathisers of the movement to do their very best to induce more persons to join the Brotherhood because we feel confident that this will be a gain to the Society and will be the effective means of carrying out its various objects."

The report having been adopted Messrs. Welinker and Vimadalal addressed the meeting on behalf of the Teachers' Council.

The Chairman then addressed the meeting at some length. He said the word 'Brotherhood' was very fortunately chosen for this Association, as it served as a warning against the tendency of individualism which was creeping among the people of this country. Once his Highness the Maharaja Gaikwar said that people distrusted one another in this country which was a serious drawback to the expansion of the trade of the country. This, Mr. Selby thought should be seriously considered. Now-adays Government was called upon to open technical and commercial educational institutions. But he thought no such schools would produce trade. They could serve as mere instruments of training, but the driving force of character must come from the people themselves. This tendency to individualism existed too much among the members of colleges in this country. These colleges instead of being organised, unions tended too much to be mere cliques, which degenerated into a lamentable condition. The object of this Brotherhood was to lift them in their ideas and practice and put them above the level of ideas and practice that prevailed among the various communities to which they belonged. That being so, the ideas which were put in their minds were not exactly those which prevailed among the community in which they daily moved. It was on this account that sometimes European teachers failed to adequately communicate ideas which did not come naturally to the student they were teaching. Some special aids and supports were hence necessary to raise the plain everyday ideas, which the students were habituated to, to the level of the instruction imparted to them by their European teachers, and these were supplied by the Students' Brotherhood. There was another point to which he wished to direct their attention. The educated people in this country constituted a class which stood largely apart from the great mass of their fellow countrymen. The general tone of public writing in this country tended to become very hard and unsympathetic, for this simple reason that it was the expression of opinion of a limited class, a class that had no wide experience of the world. It was a class of men, who did not mix very largely in society, who belonged to a society the members of which were brought up like themselves and who were not accustomed to the expression of opinion other than their own, but who were accustomed to listen to opinions which were but echoes of their own. Such men naturally attached undue value to their own opinions and to the opinions of the small clique to which they belonged. If any one differed from them, they were apt to put him down as wrong, to be angry with him, to allow their language to slip into bad taste or into expressions that were personal and offensive. An Indian friend of his once said to him that he wished that these writers might mix more in English society, for if they did so, their criticism upon the English people and the policy of the British Government would be very different from what it was. Now what his Indian friend meant to say was that criticism would be more tolerant, if it was based upon more knowledge. One could not estimate properly what one did not know, and an element of sympathy in criticism was one which was very important if criticism was to be worth anything at all. Mr. Selby then impressed upon educated Indians holding Government posts and others the necessity of treating their poor and ignorant fellows with kindness and consideration ; and promoting movements for the moral and intellectual advancement of their poor brethren.

On the motion of Mr. C. M. Cursetji, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Selby, and the proceedings terminated.

# PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE twentieth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held in the Company's registered office, Oriental Buildings, Fort, on Saturday afternoon, Mr. S. Armstrong Chairman of the Board of Directors, presiding. The following directors' report which had been circulated to the shareholders was taken as read :—

The directors have pleasure in submitting herewith the twentieth annual report and statement of account made up to the 28th February, 1905. They are pleased to state that the result of the year's working is satisfactory ; the business turnover has been maintained with a reduction in working expenses. The balance at profit and loss account including Rs. 25,803-5-0 brought forward from last year's account amounts to Rs. 76,812-11-6 which the directors propose to apportion as follows :—To dividend at 8 3-4 per cent Rs 17 500 ; doubtful debts Rs. 893-3-7 ; total Rs. 18 393-3-7, balance carried forward to next year's account Rs. 58,419-7-11 grand total Rs. 76,812-11-6. The stock has been carefully taken and verified both in Bombay and Poona by the General Manager, ample allowance being made for deterioration. The loan on buildings has been further reduced by Rs. 15,000 during the year. The dividend will be paid on and after 15th July next. Shareholders are requested to apply for their dividend warrants. The directors regret that Mr. B. Phillips has been compelled on account of ill-health to resign his position as General Manager in November last. They have however appointed Mr. T. J. Edmonds, the former manager of the Poona Branch as General Manager of the Company. Under section 91 of the articles of association two of the directors retire from office this year but are eligible for re-election. The shareholders will be asked to elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

On the motion of Mr. S. V. Bhandarkar, the report was adopted. A dividend at the rate of eight and three fourths per cent, was declared. Two of the Directors Messrs S. Armstrong and C. Glasgow who retired by rotation were re-elected for the current year. Messrs A. F. Ferguson and Company were appointed auditors of the Company's establishment in Bombay and Mr. Pallonji Nusserwanji in Poona and their remunerations were fixed at Rs. 250 and Rs. 125 respectively. On the motion of Mr. Bhandarkar it was resolved that bonus of one month's pay be paid subject to the sanction of the Board of Directors, to such of the employes who had been in the Company's service for the entire year under the report and who were recommended by the General Manager for such bonus to the Board of Directors.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and to the General Manager, terminated the proceedings.

# HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

### A BLESSED FAILURE.

We have all been indebted to the "Times" for a laugh this week-end thanks to the great Birthday Ode by Poet Laureate Pye, reproduced from its issue of a hundred years ago. Mr. Alfred Austin, in common with the rest of the nation, Ought to bless the memory of Pye. The dear old, dull old gentleman eminently respectable, as Byron said, in everything but his poetry, killed the official New Year's Day and Birthday Odes. After he had laid down his pen they could stand no more of it, and Southey, who followed in the Laureateship, had not to write to order.

### THE GEORGIAN COURT.

How infinite was the capacity of our ancestors for being serious! Pye and his predecessors furnish the funniest pictures. His bombastic manifoes were gravely set to music by the Court composer, and performed at the State Drawing-rooms; while those thatattended and listened lookedon in silent worship of the funny little King who had inspired it all. Poor Pye had his critics, of course and one paroded his odes in this fashion :—

"Sweet bird, that chirp'st the note of folly,
So pleasantly, so drolly!
Thee oft, the stable-yards among,
I woo, and emulate thy song!
Thee for my emblem still I choose!
Oh! with thy voice inspire a Chicken of the Muse!

### A MAN'S UNDOING.

Although Togo's hiding place was known all along to a number of Japanese, no one betrayed the secret. One can hardly fancy such a thing being possible—it is like the old days, when the telegraph was not, when silence between continent and continent could be broken only by the passage of a sailing ship. Would the Chinese have held their peace so well? One doubts it. During the Boxer rebellion there was printed in every capital in Europe a story of the assassination of the German Ambassador in China. He was murdered, but not until four days afterwards. Mr. Savage Landor finds that the assassination had been planned, but some one let out the secret five days too soon. In our own land, it was the Queen of Charles I. who betrayed him. When he set out to arrest the five members of Parliament, she babbled to her Court of his mission. One of her ladies sent a message to warn the House; and failure attended the King, and disaster from that moment, culminating in the tragedy of Whitehall.

### ROYALTY ABROAD.

The King of Spain is visiting this country, sees the consummation of his plans, and so is more fortunate than some rulers, who have been compelled, from motives of economy, to cut short their journeys. George IV. was the last man to consider expense where his own pocket was not concerned, but he had to be recalled to Britain from Hanover in 1821. He was to have gone one to Vienna and Berlin, but the cost was too terrific and the projected visits had to be abandoned. The travelling expenses of royalty are terrible. Queen Victoria's last visit to Ireland is said to have cost £120,000, just half the sum which it cost the Tsar to spend five days in Paris. The Shah does not move out of his own land under half a million a time; that apart from his purchases. The King of Spain must make his formal tour, and pay for his experience. But his host the best-travelled ruler in the world, will look to it that his stay in England shall be as little costly as possible. Seeing that all Court servants manage to leave a comfortable fortune behind them when they die they must still do pretty well out of their tips. But the King hates the system and once issued a notice denouncing tips in ever form. Still, Spanish King will not escape without toll.

### THE COST OF RANK.

New Zealand spent £90,000 on the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Prince's own expenses were very heavy. The presents which he took out with him cost £40,000. When he goes to India in the autumn there will be no exchange of presents—a circumstance which will not please the rajahs, though it will be better for their pockets.

### A LIT

## ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THOSE who have read with interest "Echoes of Science" for many years past will share our regret at the sudden death of our contributor, Mr. John Munro, who died at his residence at Croydon on June 3rd. Mr. Munro was well-known in the scientific world, especially as an electrician, and was formerly on Lord Kelvin's staff when as Sir William Thomson, he was in partnership with Professor Fleming Jenkin at Millwall. Mr. John Munro was some thirty years ago chief of the testing room at the cable testing works at Millwall but of late years he had lived a very retired life, and had confined himself to writing on scientific subjects.

Pliny, quoting a Greek proverb said "Africa semper aliquid novi offert." In the matter of furnishing something new, the ant is the Africa of the modern naturalist. Professor D. A. Forel gives a fresh illustration of this in the "Biologischen Centralblatt," where he furnishes some novel and interesting facts observed by Dr. E. Goldi on some Brazilian species. In one of these each female which goes forth to found a new colony carries with her, in a hollow of the mouth the mycelium of a fungus, and bits of blanched leaves. These are laid down in the new abode as the beginning of a fungus garden. After laying her eggs she will break some of them, and use them as soil, or manure, for her mushroom bed. Other species make a garden for shelter and concealment. They nest, that is to say, in the branches of a tree among the aerial roots of an epiphyte, which thus helps to conceal them. They bring the soil and the seeds of the epiphyte to the chosen spot, and presently the roots hang down and hide the nest from view.

Another species is shown by Dr. Goldi to use its own larvæ in a curious way in building its nest. It requires fine spider-like threads to draw together the leaves and twigs. The adult ant cannot produce these threads but the larvæ can. So the ant will take a larva in its jaws and use it as a sort of shuttle. Fastening the silken thread which issues from the mouth of the larva to the required spot, it carries it hither and thither until the required weaving is accomplished. So also does an East Indian ant use its offspring in weaving its nest.

Certain green ants in Queensland, which also make their nests of leaves and flowers spun together, are said to keep spiders to spin for them. Whether these latter do it spontaneously, or require to be held as the larvæ of the other species does not seem to have been determined. In the devices of these ants there is surely one of Nature's hints to human inventors. Since the days of the spider artist in the University of Lagado spider silk has been a dream. The difficulty of its realisation has been chiefly the pugnacious nature of the spider, which prevents them being kept together. But a machine has been invented which seems to overcome the difficulty. It is described as a sort of frame containing 24 miniature guillotines, the blunt knives of which descend on the waists of the spiders and hold them fast. A number of the threads are secured together on a hook, and slowly drawn out.

Some interesting observations on wind and snowfall in the Antarctic have been made by the recent national expedition. Snow, it appears, only falls in summer, and on those rare occasions at other seasons when the wind blows almost due south. And strange to say, these south winds are warm winds, raising the temperature to 50° or 60° Fah. They seem akin to the snow melting Fohn winds of the Alps. Similar winds occur in the Arctic regions, producing extensive thaws in mid winter, and raising the temperature in latitude of 70° to 42° Fah. It was noted also by the Antarctic explorers that the smoke from Mount Erebus indicated a persistent west wind, whereas every record made by the Ross expedition tells of an equally persistent east. Is it possible that the prevailing winds of the district have changed in the interval between the expeditions?

Lord Avebury has been carrying on some interesting experiments on mountain building, and has been describing his results to the Geological Society. His apparatus enabled him to compress a mass of 2ft. square superficial area to one of 22in. square by pressure in two directions at right angles to each other. Miniature mountains were thus thrown up in which many of the natural features of mountain chains were reproduced. There were folds and fractures and overthrusts in these pigmy mountains, as there are in Nature's giants. In the Bristol coalfield and more markedly in those of Belgium, the same seam or set of seams is often passed through several times in a single shaft. And in Lord Avebury's artificially-folded strata a boring would pass through two, or even four, layers of the same substance.

A remarkable instance of the power of growing vegetation is afforded by the Alpine soldanella. Its flowers actually bore, or rather, melt, their way through the hard snow. Sometimes, indeed the flower opens before it reaches the surface, so that it actually blooms in a little hole in the snow. Usually, however, it reaches the surface and hangs out its pretty violet bells above the snow, looking as if stuck into it. This power of growing through the snow is due to the heat developed by the vegetative process. When the plant begins to send up its flowerstalk in spring the heat of the developing bud melts out a cavity above it. The elongating stem pushes the bud into this cavity, and it goes on melting more snow. This goes on till it reaches the surface. The melted or partially melted snow slips down and freezes again round the stem, which it thus encloses tightly. By careful observation it has been found that the temperature of many flowers is several degrees above that of the surrounding air. This seems to be most marked in the case of an Italian species of arum in which the temperature may rise to over 100 deg Fah., while outside it is only 60deg Fah.

This warmth of the interior of flowers may, perhaps, explain the mystery of the disappearance and survival of flies, &c., in a spell of cold, wet weather, or on cold nights. Thus, when a number of the inflated bladder like calyces of faded flowers of the bladder campion were opened several black flies were found in all but one. They had probably crept in for the sake of the warmth. Other flies habitually resort to flowers as a night shelter. Another curious instance of the penetrating power of growing shoots is often exhibited by snowdrops in a wood. The ground is carpeted with withered leaves from the trees, and in many cases the leaves and flower stalks of the snowdrops have pierced the leaves, and wear them as collars.

The election of professor Hugo de Vries of Amsterdam as foreign member of the Royal Society is an honour well earned indeed. The story of the work with which the Dutch biologist concerns himself is of unusual interest, though not without some parallels in the history of knowledge. As every one knows, the theory of organic evolution was re-stated, by Darwin in 1859 in a form which has stood the test of the most intellectually active decades in history. Darwin took for granted the existence of variations, and showed how animal and vegetable species might have their origin in the selection of such variations as were advantageous in the struggle for existence. This theory of natural selection is now a truth questioned by no competent and very few incompetent critics. This granted, it is seen to be a matter of prime importance for evolutionary theory—as was lately observed in a review of professor Waismann's last book in these pages—that we should determine the causes of variation and formulate the laws of variation, if such there be as no man of science can doubt. But during all these past years the subject has been almost ignored, over shadowed by the colossal controversy concerning the fact of organic evolution in general, and the Darwinian contribution to its explanation in particular. Latterly, however, the controversy ended, and ended conclusively, as all controversies about verifiable or rational matters ultimately must, and biologists were free to devote more attention to the cardinal and initial fact of variation—upon which he whole theory of natural selection is based.

Then, and it was found that, just at the time when Darwin's pen was shaking the world, another quiet worker was attacking the root question in Austria. The peace-loving Drawin had at least one champion who was a master of polemics and his work was soon noised abroad. But the Abbe Gregor Mendel had no Huxley; and there was nothing particularly sensational about his leisurely but scrupulously honest and scientific observations on the mating of different kinds of peas. Dogmatic systems did not worry themselves about peas, and Mendel did not "stagger humanity" with any assertions as to the origin of our kind. Hence it was that for something like forty years—and these, as I have said, years violently agitated about the very questions which Mendel had helped to solve—scarcely anyone had heard of his name or his work. Finally, Professor de Vries rediscovered it. He set to work to verify and amplify the Abbe's all but-forgotten experiments. In this country he gained an ally in Mr. Bateson, of Cambridge, and now Mendelism is the most bruited subject in the whole realm of biology. It is now beginning to appear that the Abbe's leisure hours served in great measure to elucidate the cause of variation and the laws of its occurrence. Instead of regarding variations as a sort of "fluke," or the result of incompetence on the part of heredity, we must regard variation as itself a form of heredity, ultimately subject to the same laws and dependent on the same sequence of events. It is interesting to speculate how long this radically important work of an Austrian abbot in the distant fifties or sixties would have remained forgotten had no Professor de Vries possessed the patience and industry to look into it, the insight to recognise, and the ability to demonstrate, its importance. But he is very far from being the first great student of Nature to come out of little Holland.

## THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

### THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

### PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

On June 12 telegrams received in Paris from Tangier seemed to confirm the news that Abd-el-Aziz has replied to the French proposals of reform that he would suggest to the European Governments interested the advisability of a Conference on the question of Morocco.

From Berlin the "Standard" correspondent wrote:—The rejection by the Sultan of Morocco of the demands formulated by the French Government and presented by the French envoy M. Saint Rene Taillandier, is regarded as a distinct triumph for German diplomacy. It is pointed out that France has everything in her favour, including the support of Great Britain and Spain and the advantage gained through M. Taillandier's long stay in the Moroccan capital. The fact that despite these powerful influences the Sultan of Morocco has decisively rejected the demands is ascribed to German influence, which it is claimed has thus been proved to be paramount in Morocco.

It is an open secret that the Sultan's proposal of a new International Conference to discuss the Morocco Question was inspired from Berlin. The Sultan's decision, coming as it does so soon after the arrival of the German Mission at Fez is regarded as a testimony to the success of Count von Tattenbach's diplomatic intervention. The German Press is jubilant and predicts that Germany will achieve ultimate success.

The "Times" correspondent at Tangier rsported on June 4:—The Sultan's invitation to the European representatives to hold a conference was delivered at the foreign Legations yesterday. The document, after the usual compliments, runs as follows:—His Shereefian Majesty commands me to invite all the honourable powers to hold at Tangier a conference in which their honourable representatives and the representatives of the Maghzen shall take part in order to treat of the manner of putting into execution reforms which his Shereefian Majesty has decided to introduce into his Empire, taking into consideration affairs of the moment, and to consider also the question of the expenses which the introduction of these reforms will necessitate. We invite you, therefore, to inform your Governments of all the preceding words and to request authorisation to take part in the said conference. We ask you to let us have an answer when you have received your reply.

Given at the Court of Fez 25 ribia cloul 1325 (May 30, 1905).

Mahomed Bel el Arbi Torres.

It is noticeable that this document is dated the day before the entry of the British Mission into Fez, which took place on May 31. The Minister met with a very cordial reception.

Berlin June 4 ("Times").—General satisfaction is expressed at the accounts which have arrived from Fez regarding the attitude of the Sultan towards the French demands, and his decision not to negotiate with the British Minister on any subject which does not solely concern England. It is believed that on both these points a diplomatic success has been achieved by Germany, and that the British Envoy will not be in a position to support French policy in accordance with the terms of the Anglo-French Convention, owing to the fact that there are now no French proposals before the Sultan.

The "Times" correspondent at Paris suggests that it was Count von Tattenbach who urged the Sultan to propose a conference, but that was not done till he had failed with a previous proposal. The Sultan refused to give him any special assurances in writing. The correspondent adds:—

It is possible, not to say probable, that both Count von Tattenbach and the Sultan have reckoned without their host, Mr. Lowther has now arrived at Fez. His mission is based on the diplomatic support which Great Britain promised to France in the Anglo-French Agreement. When the Sultan hears the plain speaking of one of the ablest and most resolute members of the King's diplomatic service, he may see the necessity of lending an ear to the French special envoy; all the more so as language not unsimilar to that of the British representative will be employed on behalf of Spain, which is the most interested Power after France and England. Italy is understood to deny the existence of a Moroccan Question while the United States is not in the least likely to side with Germany against those four Powers. Consequently it may be announced with confidence that the Moroccan proposal for a European conference will be entertained by only one of the Great Powers—namely, Germany.

On all sides it is recognised that Germany must have foreseen that an invitation coming from Morocco would meet with no response, and this confirms the general opinion as to Germany's whole Moroccan policy being a mere blind for something else. The prevailing impression is that the primary object is to detach France from England, the Moroccan difficulty being simply a means of pressure on France in view of that end. This idea has taken root with some Frenchmen whose experience of international politics and friendship for England render their views worthy of attention.

The "Standard published the following on June 6:—The British Government has been informed the Sultan of Morocco desires to place the question of reforms before an international conference, which would include delegates from all the Powers concerned in the Madrid Treaty of 1880.

The Government, we understand, refuses absolutely to countenance the assembling of such a conference, since there is no evidence that it is desired by any of the signatory Powers except Germany and possibly Austria. France is certainly opposed to the idea, which was suggested to the Sultan by Count von Tattenbach and the British Government is pledged to give France what diplomatic support she may require in the matter.

A way out of the deadlock may yet be found in a compromise between Germany and France. The French Government, we learn may possibly consent to Germany claiming a sphere of influence in Southern Morocco where she has always had aspirations and in return Germany may then advise the Sultan to fall in with French views.

Madrid, June 6 ("Times").—The Morocco Question is a prominent subject of discussion here. The Press, echoing public opinion, to-day generally advocates that Spain should support France and England, and laments the French crisis and the resignation of M. Delcasse. I am able to state that, if England and France stand firmly by the Conventions of 1904, Spain will follow suit.

M. DELCASSE'S RESIGNATION.

It is evident that M. Delcasse's resignation forms an episode in the development of the Morocco. Question and Germany's tactics in regard to it.

At a Cabinet Council, which assembled on June 6, under M. Loubet's presidency, M. Delcasse made a detailed statement as to the foreign policy he had recently pursued, and indicated the course he proposed to follow. His colleagues then set forth their views, and as the result of the discussion, M. Delcasse intimated that being opposed by the other Ministers, he could no longer retain his portfolio His resignation was accepted, the Premier expressing the regret which was felt by all his colleagues at M. Delcasse's retirement.

M. Rouvier will, it is announced, take over the interim charge of the Foreign Office.

Paris, June 6.—The semi-official "Temps" admits that M. Delcasse's policy of a rapprochement between England, Spain, and Italy, and his policy in Morocco were perfectly legitimate, but that he committed faults in seeking to apply them. The irritation, and even uneasiness on the part of Germany should have been foreseen, because the successive reconciliations of France with Italy, England, and Spain naturally produced the impression of the isolation of Germany, haunted with the idea of aggression on the part of Great Britain, Germany attributed to the Anglo-French accord a threatening arriere pensee which did not exist. The opposition of the German Emperor to the French in Morocco was consequently quite understandable, as was the failure of all the efforts to put an end to the tension between the Cabinets of Paris and Berlin.

The "Temps" says:—Germany wanted something more than expressions of regard. She desired the substantial assurance that the French policy was not directed against her. Finding the field free in Morocco on account of the slowness of our action, she profited by it to convince us by her obstruction of the necessity of negotiating with her. Undoubtedly there are between Germany and France matters which cannot form the object of negotiation. But there are others on which negotiations should take place, especially when the check suffered by our policy in Morocco leaves us no choice, and when, to resume an enterprise which there can be no question of abandoning, we need, in the first place, to disarm the opposition which has succeeded in barring the way. Errors of application have compromised a just idea. It is necessary to return to the starting point. M. Rouvier has assumed the direction of affairs in the interim at the Foreign Ministry. Though the Prime Minister thus reserves to himself the right to take a decision later on, it seems possible he will preserve the portfolio for Foreign Affairs which in present circumstances should be in the hands of the Prime Minister.

"The Times" correspondent wrote on the 6th:—During five years of colonial politics and five years more of responsibility for the direction of the foreign affairs of his country M. Delcasse had always found Germany not merely amenable, but adopting an attitude of apparent indifference to French colonial expansion, it was only when that Power finally realised the large bearings of M. Delcasse's Mediterranean policy that she began to regard him as a quantity by no means negligible. When she awoke to the significance of the great work which was being accomplished by M. Delcasse he had already all but accomplished it. But it had been a long and arduous task. The seven years during which in the Brisson, Dupuy Waldeck-Rousseau, and Combes Cabinets he held the post of Foreign Minister represent the most logical and consistent period of foreign policy which France has known under the Republic.

Little by little and in the face of the most intricate situations, M. Delcasse carried out his plan. When he took office, the relations with England were strained almost to breaking point. France and Italy were still living in that estrangement which Crispi's policy, inspired by Bismarck had engendered, so that, although, owing to the Russian alliance, France was no longer isolated in Europe, Germany had the satisfaction of knowing that the Bismarckian policy of making and keeping France an object of suspicion to England and to her Latin neighbours was still virtually intact. M. Delcasse undertook the task of gaining the sympathy of these Powers, as well as of the United States. By treaty after treaty, by understanding after understanding he shattered German hegemony on the Continent of Europe. No wonder Germany should seek at all costs to bring about his fall"

### THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

### GENERAL TREPOFF'S DICTATORSHIP.

An Imperial Ukase, published in St. Petersburg on Sunday night, June 4, places all matters connected with crime and the protection of public safety, as well as all matters coming within the province of the Department of Police, in charge of the Assistant Minister of the Interior, whose powers and jurisdiction are very extensively enlarged. A second Ukase appoints General Trepoff Assistant Minister of the Interior, while retaining him in the Governor-Generalship of St. Petersburg.

A St. Petersburg correspondent says that these measures are regarded as the most reactionary that the Government has adopted since M. de Plehve's time.

M. Boulyguine, Minister of the Interior and Admiral Alexieff, Viceroy of the Far East, have tendered their resignations, which, however, have not been accepted.

The resignation of M. Boulyguine, says Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent, is obviously due to the ambiguous position in which he was placed by the virtual dictatorship conferred on General Trepoff. It is credibly stated, indeed, that M. Boulyguine knew nothing of the powers entrusted to the new Assistant Minister of the Interior until he saw the Official Messenger.

A telegram from Moscow, received at St. Petersburg, states that the congress of Zemstvoists and Mayors of Russian cities, which was to open there on June 6 has been prohibited.

A Reuter telegram from St. Petersburg, June 4, midnight, says:—There was a great anti-war demonstration this evening at the Pavlovsk Gardens near Tsarskoe Selo, where daily concerts are held. At the beginning of the second part of the programme the audience numbering about 5 000 persons called upon the orchestra to play a funeral march in memory of the loss of the Baltic Fleet and the sailors who had lost their lives in the recent naval battle. Their request being disregarded, the audience clamoured so loudly and insistently that the musicians becoming alarmed, fled from the platform. The public then called for speeches, whereupon M. Novikoff, formerly mayor of Baku, rising in the centre of the hall, said, "Let us all by rising show our respect for the victims. Down with the war! Enough of blood! Some eight police, entering the hall from either side elbowed their way through the crowd towards M. Novikoff. An officer and some policemen had nearly reached him when cries were raised of Let us go for the police. Chairs were at once seized and hurled at the police the public being led by a colonel with a drawn sword. The police withdrew rapidly in confusion. Order being restored several speeches were delivered on the national crisis. Finally between 200 and 300 police entered the hall and rushed on the audience with drawn swords. The public defended themselves with chairs and sticks, but after 10 minutes struggle they were driven from the hall into the garden, where a battalion of Strelitzes was seen. As the crowd appeared the soldiers raised their rifles to their shoulders and the preliminary order for firing rang out. This caused a panic. The crowd rushed towards the exits but found them closed and eventually reached the street by breaking the windows and doors of the hall. In the stampede a number of people were injured some so seriously that they had to be removed to hospital. M. Novikoff was arrested.

A friend of the "Times" correspondent who was present at the demonstration at the Pavlovsk gardens said that the attitude and language of the crowd were the same as those of the crowd in January, before the massacres, only that time the manifestants were workmen, but cultured people, with a large sprinkling of officials and wealthy merchants. The speeches were all violently denunciatory of the present Government, and demanded the immediate convocation of the representatives of the people, and, above all, insisted on the stoppage of the war.

Stop the war demonstrations, says another correspondent, are spreading throughout Russia. In a railway carriage on a suburban line near St. Petersburg an officer who had been wounded at Port Arthur delivered a revolutionary address and his audience shouted, Down with the war! Down with the Autocracy! Hurrah for the National Assembly. All the wealthy people who can leave Russia are doing so, investing their money in other countries, where the future is less dark than in Russia. Some of them are even openly investing their money in the Japanese loans. The loss of so many of the money spending class is causing great distress in the trades which provide them with luxuries and bankruptcies are growing in numbers.

### SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

### SESSION OF NORWAY.

The Norwegian Storthing on June 7 took a step which is equivalent to the dissolution of the Union with Sweden. The members of the Cabinet notified King Oscar by telegraph of their intention to resign to the Storthing the posts of which his Majesty recently refused to relieve them. The King at once replied protesting against this proceeding as unconstitutional. The Ministers nevertheless carried out their intention, and the Storthing passed a resolution setting forth that as the King had declared himself unable to establish a new Government, and the regal power had thus become inoperative, the retiring Ministers were authorised to exercise till further notice as the Norwegian Government, the powers appertaining to the King, with such changes as were necessitated by the fact that the Union with Sweden was dissolved.

The Storthing also adopted an address to King Oscar justifying its action, and adding that no bitterness is felt towards the King personally, his dynasty, or the Swedish people, in proof of which they invited his Majesty to permit a Prince of his House, relinquishing his right of succession to the throne of Sweden, to accept election as King of Norway. A correspondent says that neither the Sovereign nor the Swedish Government can take any cognisance of this request, but the Riksdag will be summoned for an extraordinary session.

The King has sent the following telegram to M. Michelsen, the Norwegian Premier:—

I have received the communication of the Council of State and record a most decided protest against the method of action of the Government.

The Swedish Press, commenting on the action of the Norwegian Government, declares that a revolution has been accomplished, but maintains that the Union is not dissolved by Norway's decision alone as Sweden's sanction is also necessary.

### GERMANY.

MARRIAGE OF THE CROWN PRINCE.

The German Crown Prince was married on June 6 in the chapel of the Imperial Palace to Duchess Cecile of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, to whom he had been engaged since last September. The religious ceremony was preceded by a civil marriage, conducted by Count von Wedel, the Minister of the Imperial Household. This ceremony was brief and private, the only persons present besides the bride and bridegroom being the participating officials and four relatives of the young couple, who acted as witnesses. Half an hour later the religious ceremony was performed by the Court chaplain Dr. Dryander, in the palace chapel.

Between the civil and the religious ceremony the bride was formally crowned with the crown of the princesses of the Prussian Royal House. The ceremony of crowning was also private and attended only by the German Empress and a few ladies-in-waiting.

The bride and groom, accompanied by the Emperor and Empress, with their suites, then marched in procession to the chapel, where a distinguished assembly of guests had collected to be present at the wedding service. The octagonal chapel crowded with sgorgeously uniformed princes, ambassadors, ministers of state, generals admirals and high administrative officials, presented a brilliant spectacle. All the ladies present wore low-necked gowns The bride wore a drap d argent dress, and the bride, groom was in full military uniform.

As the bridal party entered the chapel they were met by the clergy, headed by the Court chaplain, Dr. Dryander, The clergy then escorted the bride and bridegroom to their place in front of the altar.

The wedding was solemnised according to the rites of the Lutheran Church, and when it was finished a salute of 93 guns notified to the city of Berlin that the ceremony was over. The bells of all the churches in the capital were pealed, and an immense crowd, which had gathered in the open space around the Imperial Palace, cheered with enthusiasm.

The Crown Prince and Crown Princess left the chapel to receive the congratulations of their relatives and the Royal Princes and Princesses, and the homage of the less exalted wedding guests. In the evening there was a wedding banquet, followed by several picturesque ceremonies, which have been observed for centuries past on occasion of marriages in the Houses of Hohenzollern.

The Emperor, on the occasion of the marriage of the Crown Prince, has conferred upon Count von Bullow the title and dignity of a Prince of the Kingdom of Prussia.

## THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JUNE 24.

General rain has fallen in Burma, Assam and nearly general rain has fallen on the West, Coast. Local falls have been experienced in Bengal, Cherrapoonjee reports 7 1-2 inches, Dhubri 5 1-2, Jalpaiguri 5, Mongwa, Mymensing and Shillong 2, Margui Tavoy, Diamond; Island, Silchar, Mangalore and Calicut 1 1-2, Moulmein, Akyab, Maymyo and Bogra 1 General rain is likely, in Burma, Assam and on the West Coast and probably in increased amounts between Bombay and Mangalore. Local rain may be expected in Bengal and in the interior and South India. Thundershowers are probable possible in the West. Himalayas and the Subhimalayas district.

SIMLA, JUNE 25.

General rain has fallen on the Burma Coast the West Coast in Assam, local falls in Bengal West Himalayas, the Central Provinces, the Deccan, and interior Burma. Cherrapoonjee reports 18 inches, Moulmein 4 Tonugoo 3 1-2, Dhubri and Hanumkonda, 3, Tavoy, Bassein, Akyab and Mormugao 2 1-2, Darjeeling, Mangalore and Cochin 2, Silchar, Shillong Nagpur and Calicut 1 inch. General rain is probable in the West Coast, and Assam; nearly general rain in Burma; local rain in Bengal, East Coast, Deccan. Local thunder showers are possible in West Himalayas.

### THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Chusan, Captain H. McDiarmed, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, reports having experienced strong wind and S. W. swell between Karachi and Dwarka, thence to Bombay moderate wind and swell

### RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla. | Expln nade. | Fort. | Colaba. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. Cts. | In. Cts. | In. Cts. | In. Cts. |
| Previously registered ... | 0 61 | 1 19 | 2 2 | 0 66 |
| Sunday 25th June ... | 0 08 | 0 40 | 0 31 | 0 17 |
| Total ... | 0 69 | 1 59 | 2 33 | 0 83 |
| Total fall to 25th June '05 | 17 91 | 16 24 | 19 34 | 18 07 |
| Total fall to 25th June '03 | 20 64 | 25 91 | 21 33 | 20 07 |

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 24TH OF JUNE.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been generally small but show a fall over a large area. The barometer is in moderate to considerable excess of normal over the greater part of the country.

Winds along the coast from Karwar to Bombay are feebly cyclonic while they are easterly at Cochin and Calicut and south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the other reporting stations.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature has been 6° below normal at Coimbatore and 5° to 16° in excess in many places. The minimum is 5° in defect at Cuddapah and 6° to 10° in excess in the Central and United Provinces, the Punjab and at Ajmer and Amraoti. The highest temperature in the shade was 111° at Jacobabad and the lowest 63° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in many places.

Rain.—Mangalore had 1·64", Calicut 1·35", and Colombo, Cuddapah, Hyderabad (Deccan) Cochin, Mormugao, Ratnagiri, Bombay, Surat, Akola, Nagpur and Jubbulpur light to moderate showers.

Weather on and off the West Coast to the north of Karwar is slightly unsettled.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

### THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

| Wards | Plague Attacks | Plague Deaths | Deaths from all Causes |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ... | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ... | 6 | 3 | 20 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ... | 4 | 2 | 20 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi ... | 1 | 0 | 8 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ... | 5 | 5 | 23 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion ... | 3 | 1 | 8 |
| G Mahim and Worli ... | 4 | 2 | 8 |
| Water Division ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| North-Resident and Unknown Hospitals ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Total ... | 25 | 15 | 97 |
| Same date last year ... | 8 | 6 | 72 |

SMALL-POX.

| Attack. | Death. |
|---|---|
| 3 | 2 |

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague Attacks. | Plague Deaths | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade, ... | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ... | 1 | 1 | 12 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ... | 5 | 5 | 16 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi ... | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ... | 2 | 0 | 25 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion ... | 2 | 3 | 10 |
| G Mahim and Worli ... | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| Water Division ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals ... | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Total ... | 10 | 10 | 92 |
| Total plague deaths to date... | 232,271 | 246,279 | |
| Same date last year ... | 4 | 3 | 70 |

SMALL-POX.

| Attack. | Deaths. |
|---|---|
| 3 | 1 |

## FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

JUNE 24.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran Perfect Vial Turkey Perfect, Via Suez Perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran Perfect Via Turkey Perfect Via Suez Perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest Perfect, Via Valentia Perfect Via Direct Cable Perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang Perfect, Via Amoor Perfect

CHINA.—Via Penang Perfect, Via Amoor Perfect, Via Bhamo Interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden Perfect, Via Cadiz Tenerife Perfect, Via Lisbon St Vincent Perfect.

Cable Cayenne.—Pinheiros interrupted (4-8-03)

Cables Dominique.—Martinique and St. Lucia Martinique interrupted. Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers (14-5-03)

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz. Telegrams are accepted at sender's risk and code addresses should not be used (14-5-03)

Cables between Vladivostock and Nagasaki are closed for an indefinite period to all classes of telegrams (18-3-04.)

The Vladivostock route being temporarily closed, telegrams via Chita for Europe and places beyond should bear in the preamble the indication "via Khabda." The charges are the same as by the Vladivostock route (15-2-04).

The Japanese administration notify that telegrams written in plain English or Japanese addressed to Dalny or Port Arthur can be forwarded to Nagasaki by Military post.

At present they can only be accepted as senders risk (16-2-05.)

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted (25-5-05).

Turkish route restored 13-6-05.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 25th June 1905

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via. | Latest Dates. | | | Time occupied in transmission. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | D. | H. | M. | Hours. | Minutes. |
| Turkey | | | | nil. | |
| Teheran | 24 | 2 | 21 p.m. | 0 | 19 |
| Suez | 1 | 2 | 20 p.m. | 0 | 15 |

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 25th June, 1905.

| | Maximum Time | | Minimum Time. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H. | M. | H. | M. |
| From Calcutta | 1 | 35 | 0 | 4 |
| " Karachi | 0 | 23 | 0 | 7 |
| " Madras | 0 | 35 | 0 | 7 |

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Idar, 2616 tons, Captain D Milne, will sail to-day for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Kerbella, 1483 tons, Captain G N Ramage, sailed on Saturday for Kobe in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Osiponta, 3120 tons, Captain W H Hill, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE P and O Co's steamer Marapore, 2279 tons, Captain W H S Hall, sailed on Saturday for Kobe with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Fultala, 2701 tons, Captain A J Windebank, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine, 2285 tons, Captain J B Greco, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool 26th May, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Goalpara, 1258 tons, Captain F Chappell, will sail to-morrow for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 1 cabin and 65 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sirsa, 1674 tons, Captain E R Robinson, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, Mrs Cope and 4 children and 8 deck passengers.

THE steamer Strombus 3728 tons, Captain J. Slock arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Batoum 26th May, with a cargo of 4783 tons kerosine oil and 4200 gallons lubricating oil.

THE B & P S N Co.'s steamer Nasari 912 tons Captain H Kemp, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden 11th June with a general cargo and 1 cabin and 17 deck passengers. She will sail to-day for Jeddah with a general cargo and 15 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 941 tons, Captain H McDiarmed, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, 22nd June with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Gordon, Mr Dutfus, Captain Elkington, Lieut Watts, Nursing Sister Blackwell, Gunner Morris, 76 Co R G A, three men 105th Maharattas two men 122 Rajputs, and 63 deck.

### MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE

SHIPS,

In the Steamer.

R I M S Hardinge Comdr Hewett ..... R I M

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Canning.....Comdr A J Marshall....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator.Comdr H M Heming...Surveyl Steamer
R I M S Elphinstone.Lt Comdr A S Belfour.....R I Marine
R I M S Comet ...Lieut Comdr A Hamilton .....R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats ..... Royal Navy

### VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 24.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| India | 2301 | Forbes | | | M & Co |
| Elles (tender) | 614 | Soulton | | | The Captain |
| Bundeerah | 1810 | Tepe | | | A Strausbo |
| Buccombe | 2433 | Wisnom | | | S N & Co |
| Mashtarl | 1110 | Coates | R S ports | 3-5 | B P S N & Co |
| Birdhana | 2074 | Robinson | | | M M & Co |
| Dido | 2127 | Pickering | | | F M & Co |
| Zillah | 2412 | Bees | | | W & A Graham & Co |
| Shirala | 2400 | Brown | | | M Mackenzie & Co |
| Dalpeota | 2430 | Hill | | | M Mackenzie & Co |
| Ilrda | 2420 | Tice | | | M Mackenzie & Co |
| Goalpara | 1259 | Cuthbush | Persian Gulf | | M M & Co |
| Augustus | 3071 | Bockholt | | | Bombay Co |
| Malta | 2600 | Peters | | | 11.7 P & O Co |
| Rajpur | 3015 | Grealz | | | T M & Co |
| Pekin | 3223 | Cooke | | | P M & Co |
| Lhasa | 941 | McDiarmed | | | M & Co |
| Clan Alpine | 2285 | Green | | | F M & Co |

### VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCES DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destinations. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B | Clan Lindsay | 3695 | Memahon | Havre | 1-7 | M & Co |
| C & R | City of Vienna | 3717 | Morrison | Kobi 28-6 | Nixon & Co | |
| F | Tabaristan | 2173 | Paramor | Dunkirk 1-7 | E Lathaw & Co | |
| K | Ula | 3426 | Livinston | Stream | 30-6 | M M & Co |
| M | Mahanadi | 547 | Hossein | N F | | Shpd & Co |
| O | Wharfedale | 1891 | Newton | Antivery | 5-7 | M M & Co |
| | | | | | | R A Willis |

Offside

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| K | Amaryllis | 258 | Lash | Antwerp 27 J Mackintoch & Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Arcadia | 3513 | Cubitt | Aden 1-7 P & O Co |
| 4 | Idar | 2616 | Milne | Hull 29-6 K Nixon & Co |
| 5 | Coromandel | 2733 | Montford | China 27-6 P & O Co |
| 6 | Havralee | 3549 | Oastan | U'kirk 1-7 J M & Co |
| 7 | Southgate | 3273 | Thompson | Hirade 1-7 T M & Co |
| 9 | Austria | 4370 | Collodani | 30-6 A Lloyd's S N Co |
| 10&11 | Lowenburg | 3661 | Luhde | Kobe 1-7 Glade & Co |
| 12 | Caledonia | 3529 | Tocque | London 27 P & Co |

### ARRIVALS.

| June | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | Lhasa s | McDiarmed | Karachee, June 22 |
| | Clan Alpin s | Green | Liverpool, May 16 |
| | Strombus s | Stock | Batoum, May 26 |
| 25 | Granley Hall s | Jones | Calcutta, June 9 |
| | Ayuthia s | Curtis | Bangkok, June 3 |
| | Langdale s | Gray | London, May 19 |
| | Dumra s | Hirst | Busreh, June 18 |
| | Naseri s | Kemp | Aden, June 11 |

### DEPARTURES.

| June | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | Egypt s | London | London |
| | Gogovale s | Rogers

# Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

---

## DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

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## PEEK, FREAN & Co's Nice BISCUITS.

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## PANDIT D. GOPALACHARY'S AYURVEDIC PLAGUE REMEDIES

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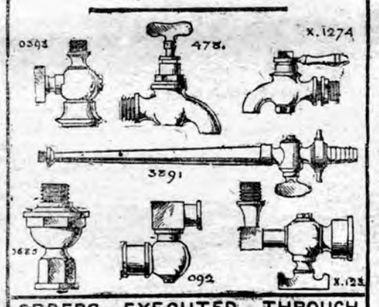


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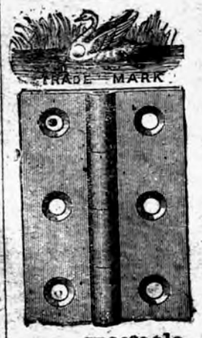


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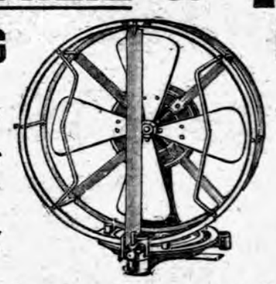

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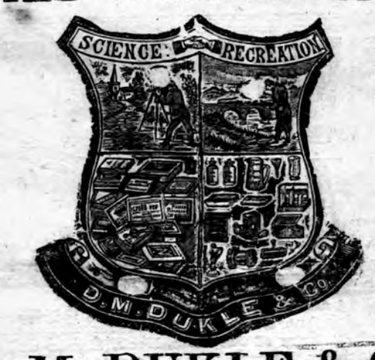


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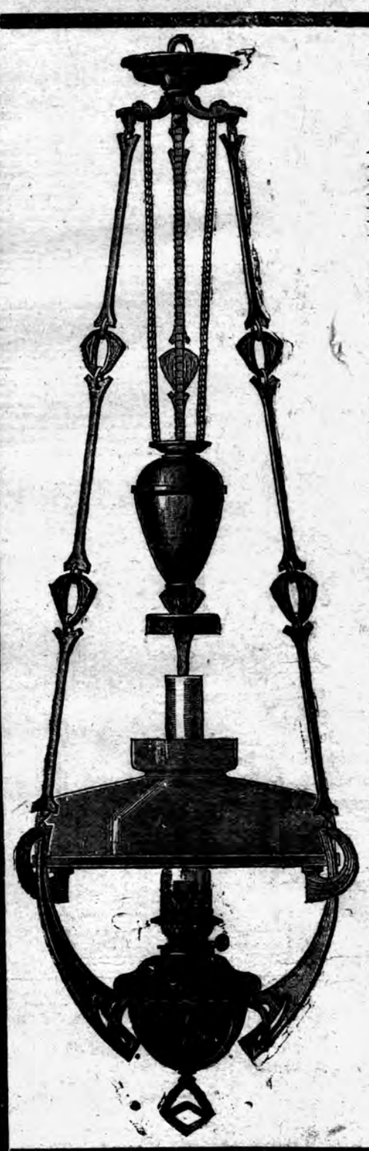

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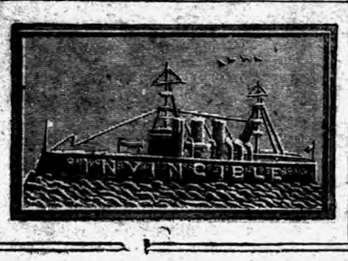


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